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ABSTRACT

This examination of the OCLC serials control sub-system points to positive and negative aspects of the OCLC system as they relate to serials, and evaluates the system's serials cataloging capabilities. While this report assumes a knowledge of the basic operations of OCLC, it describes the system in general, its function in cataloging, and its serials check-in component, concluding that no widely accepted evidence exists to prove that the OCLC serials sub-system is any faster than a well-run manual system. Illustrations include diagrams of the OCLC database and examples of system functions. (PM)

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The OCLC Serials Sub-System

A First Evaluation

by

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The OCLC Serials Sub-system: A First Evaluation

Introduction

How good is the OCLC Serials Sub-system? What are its strong points? What are its weaknesses? How, generally, does the sub-system operate? What impact does the sub-system have on internal library operations? How difficult is the sub-system to use? These and many other questions are valid and deserve to have simple, straight-forward answers; or at least the expression of some opinion based on experience needs to be made available to the library community. This article examines some of these questions, some broad aspects of the OCLC Serials Sub-system, and answers some of the questions the authors have heard at library meetings and in conversations with other librarians.

Disclaimer

Direct experience with the OCLC Serials Sub-system is a necessary ingredient for any meaningful discussion of the system. This article expresses the observations of three librarians who have had such contact. It must be understood, however, that this statement is not a position paper from the authors' library. Furthermore, this statement is based on observations from a broader spectrum than just one library's operations. Visits have been made to other serials operations, and discussions have been held with other users of and potential subscribers to the system.

This article attempts to examine the OCLC Serials Sub-system as an aid to library processing; it does not attempt to delineate the specific experience in the authors' own library. The paper also does not represent

a position from OCLC, nor does it reflect any official statements made by OCLC.

Scope

A closing period of Fall 1977 has been applied to this paper and its statements. The OCLC Serials Sub-system is a developing system, and changes have occurred since this date and continue constantly. Many of these changes are small compared to the system as a whole, and a closing date should not prevent a generally accurate assessment of the system since its general and over-all thrust will not change for some time to come.

Experience with the system has so far been limited to a small number of libraries. As use expands, assessments may alter and interpretation will become more accurate. Enough experience has been had at least for an initial, if informal, report from the field.

Another consideration is that the OCLC Serials Sub-system is incomplete. This will be discussed in greater detail later, and it should be remembered that this paper generally evaluates only those parts of the OCLC System which relate to the on-line computer-control of serials. This despite the fact that comments are necessary on other aspects of the OCLC system as a whole.

This article assumes a knowledge of the basic operations of the OCLC system. Such matters have been covered in other sources, and these should be consulted by readers who feel their knowledge is incomplete.

This discussion is not a how-to manual. Other sources are also available to answer these questions. Training sessions of various sorts also will fill this need. Only activities which the system allows and

which should be used are discussed here.

One problem with a discussion of this nature is that the pros and cons do not necessarily counterbalance. Each point does not always have an absolute answer. As a result, the issues involved should not be called "pros" and "cons", but some other terminology would be more accurate and descriptive. The terms selected are "advantages" and "limitations."

Another difficulty exists in discussing selected aspects apart from others in the OCLC system. The system is a highly integrated one, and as such has many interdependent parts. Frequently, discussion of one activity within the system depends on other activities which themselves may have either strong or weak points.

One further area generally omitted from this article is any discussion of costs. This is a critical consideration but is also one which is complex and dependent on many factors. Membership in OCLC involves a fee; charges are made for most activities; cards cost money; and use of the serial check-in component will involve charges. Detailed cost analysis should be done. But except for brief mentions, costs are considered beyond the scope of this paper.

It is thus necessary first to examine some general parts of the system so that the serials sub-system can be evaluated in the light of what the system as a whole can and cannot do.

General Description

OCLC is an on-line, computer-based system of bibliographic records composed of MARC and MARC-like cataloging for books, serials, and other library materials. The data base is used to support the two currently available sub-systems used for cataloging and serials control. Other

parts of the OCLC system are in design stages and are scheduled for future implementation. The cataloging sub-system, the first part of OCLC to become available, is generally beyond the scope of this paper except for relationships to the serials sub-system. It is in this mode that searching is most often done. Aside from the types of materials shown in the illustration, both manuscripts and audio-visual materials can now be cataloged on OCLC. It is important that within OCLC nearly any materials can be cataloged; the format of the material is not relevant.

(Illustration #1)

The second sub-system to become available is intended for serials control. By mid-1977 only check-in was operational. Both Binding and Claiming are in planning stages. The diagram shows "other" because additional aspects not now even planned could technically be developed. The diagram also indicates an intended relationship with the as yet undeveloped Acquisitions Sub-system. Such interface will exist and will become an integral part of the unified OCLC system. So will the other systems indicated on the chart.

In this regard the treatment of serials will use parts of two sub-systems within OCLC, thus using OCLC as an integrated system which takes information from various files and storage areas within the system depending on which process may be required at any given moment.

Many search possibilities are still in the future. Algorithms are often not specific enough to find many serial titles. It is even more serious that not enough bibliographic elements can be searched. In the case of serials, it would be desirable to ask for a display of titles in a specific language and on a specific subject, as an example. Of

course, such searches are not now available in manual files, but machine tagging seems to lend itself to this possibility quite well.

Serials Cataloging

The OCLC system, as presently constructed, still supports a number of cataloging weaknesses, especially for serials. Considerable experience using the system reveals many conventions with which a cataloger may disagree. A number of general considerations are of importance as a basis for a decision to use the system.

One of these relates to bibliographic quality in general. Based on the fullest and most accurate use of the AACR, some of this quality is poor; some almost unusable. Not many libraries apply this standard in the first place, and probably not many need it for all purposes. If locating a title in a given library is the most important goal, many cataloging niceties can be omitted. Philosophically and practically full, or nearly full, and accurate information is more likely to be required in a manual than in a machine system.

The brief cataloging in the data base is slowly being upgraded, but this will take time. The system can now be used with this cataloging. A potential user must recognize this lack and be willing to accept a set of standards which may be less than desired within a given library.

(Illustration #2)

Nonetheless, the limitations of inadequate cataloging can present problems. Linking notes may be lacking, and this can defeat a serials search. Linking information may be in the notes area but may not be tagged appropriately to generate searchable added entries. In such cases,

a title history cannot be traced in the OCLC search mode. This can mean that some records won't be found even if present in the data base.

Another concern is subject headings. Many serial records lack them. Even recognizing the presumed lack of utility of subject headings for serials, not having them on records will have an impact when subject search becomes a reality.

(Illustration #3)

Series form and tracing also provide the expected difference of opinion. There is no reason to believe that these difficulties would be solved by a computer-based system, and indeed they are not solved on OCLC. Any given library will disagree with some of what is found. That is not a comment on right or wrong; only the observation that differences of opinion and practice will be found.

Another important cataloging consideration is related to successive vs. latest entry. It is important to realize that some entries in the data base are cataloged with both forms of entry. No apparent pattern exists, and no attempt has been made to match any given library's local practice. Different libraries have used both styles of cataloging at different times depending on many local considerations. These considerations aside, any given library's local practice may or may not match the records found for individual titles in the data base. For example, if a library arranges periodicals by title at the time of publication, the library may or may not be able to use the latest entry records found in the data base. If the bibliographic record in the data base is a latest entry form--and perhaps not the very latest form of this cataloging

style at that--the participating library may have to generate a series of successive entry catalog records for the data base.

Assuming for the moment that a library finds a series of successive entry records, these may or may not have correctly constructed linking notes, and thus the chain may not be complete. It is OCLC's intention to bring these records up to CONSER level standards.

A few other specific cataloging considerations should be noted. At present, no non-roman or non-alphabetic languages can be cataloged, and thus checked-in, on OCLC. Romanization is always possible, and this has been done in some cases. However, no agreed-upon standard has been established within OCLC. As a result, since more than one method can be used, search problems may result, and added duplicate records may also be created. Standards will soon be available as new A.L.A. transliteration tables are published and accepted. OCLC needs to establish standards for users to follow.

Accents and diacritical marks are not now a part of screen display. These print on cards, but are seldom reproduced by any printer attached to a terminal. The screen and printers make substitutions which appear as extra letters and/or spaces in the print. The screen display can be confusing to the uninitiated. Perhaps this is not a serious limitation, but awareness of it is important since additions appear to create spelling and other orthographic errors.

(Illustration #4)

Related to this are various input errors. For example, typing errors can become a part of a permanent record. If not caught, these errors can appear on cards and will also appear in other bibliographic products.

Beyond this whole fields are at times omitted, or information can be in incorrect fields, or tagging can be incorrect. The system can catch some illegal tags, but not all of them. While these are human errors, and a certain percentage can be understood and accepted, these must be located and corrected. Error reports can be slower than manual correction procedures.

(Illustration #5)

Quasi-serials, such as loose-leaf services, create many problems. These are often considered monographs and not serials. System guidelines recommend that local data records not be created from monographic bibliographic records.

Not the least, nor the last, cataloging problems relating to serials is the existence of thousands of records in the monographic mode which are really serials. While errors and misunderstanding may have generated some of these system misuses, by far the majority were input deliberately. Why? To obtain cards through the card printing program at OCLC. Perhaps the difference is not important from the patron viewpoint, but from the view of machine manipulation this has created many problems. As soon as the card printing program for serials is running, this problem should disappear.

Serials Sub-system Advantages

Both general and specific serials-oriented advantages make the serials sub-system attractive. One advantage is having a display of holding libraries on each bibliographic record, whether monographic or other, for the interlibrary loan application of the system. While the actual interlibrary loan sub-system remains undeveloped, this location information

has already proven to be of some proportions. When a small, liberal arts college in the midwest receives a request from one of the larger academic institutions, sharing has become a reality.

(Illustration #6)

Beyond this, when a user can locate a title in his geographic area, he knows where to go, perhaps conveniently, to use needed materials.

Implications for resource sharing are also evident. Little-used material need not be duplicated in libraries with close geographic relationships thus stretching funds and making area resources even deeper.

Many groups of institutions still maintain union catalogs, and these vary in size and complexity. The OCLC system serves this function well, and as the system adds to its capabilities, the need to manipulate such manual records will slowly disappear.

One aspect of resource sharing is bibliographic standardization. Cooperation through the OCLC system means that participants have the responsibility for the development of standards of bibliographic control. The most important aspect of this cooperation is the CONSER program, a program which is making the OCLC serials file a truly great national resource. Every effort by every member in this direction results in a file of higher quality. As every member bends efforts in this direction, the result should be a file of cumulatively increasing quality benefitting every member's capability of offering quality services. Furthermore, as users move from institution to institution they will more frequently discover records of the same standard and quality. This should mean files which are easier to use, leading to an increase in user satisfaction.

Another broad advantage is one for the future. The OCLC system clearly lends itself to the production of paper by-products of all sorts. Acquisitions, periodical, serial, and subject lists as well as other similar items will all be possible in the future. In fact, some have been experimented with already. Perhaps various networks within OCLC will be producing such products.

When a library considers national cooperation, this could well be through OCLC as a node in the national network. Or, at the very least, some sort of work with a consortium could be involved. Whatever the case, any library should consider this in the development of records. Increased cooperation is inevitable. Librarians may as well engage in the practice of high-quality and standard work. Participation in OCLC will make this easier for any given library.

The closer libraries as a group approach the era of nationally accepted standards, the easier the maintenance of these standards will be. One avenue for this is through OCLC. This does not argue that OCLC standards are the national standard, nor does it argue that OCLC is the national network. But OCLC is an important part of the development, and both standards and the network are available now.

An associated argument relates to CONSER and OCLC. The OCLC facility is the vehicle for CONSER's current operation. CONSER is implementing the national standards for bibliographic control of serials.

Through this combination, access is available to a large data base with many high-quality records whose cataloging has been done by the best of standards. Even minimal use of the system reveals there have been many sub-standard records entered into the system. At first it was argued that

a sub-standard record was better than none. Later it was decided that these records were to be brought up to a higher standard. From day-to-day records can be seen to improve in quality. The data base continues to be made more reliable and larger; it also increases in quality on a daily basis.

The sharing of information at various levels has other cataloging-related advantages. Sharing cataloging opinions is like consulting with colleagues in the solution of difficult problems. Many times, one part of a problem is solved with one set of records found in the data base. This is helpful. And using the work of others often makes sense and saves time. Even "duplicate" entries mean that more than one opinion exists. If either is valid, perhaps both are acceptable, and a library can choose the one which best suits its current needs and programs. This form of cooperation can save money for many libraries, can increase the speed with which materials are processed, and will result in an increase in the ability of any given library's opportunity to provide quality service for its patrons.

(Illustration #7)

Still another reason favoring OCLC participation relates to a library's records. Few libraries have the chance to justify internal records as fully as the library staff would want. Here is a good chance to do just that. All records for any given serial can be made to coincide.

Another specific advantage is that card production for serials is scheduled for the fall of 1977 and could be in operation as this article is read. When this happens, updating on an existing record for a serial and producing a card set through OCLC will have many impacts on processing activities.

Producing new card sets for serials which have changed in some way will be easy. The time to revise cards can be used for other operations. No longer will staff have to change records manually. Surely this will be of interest, especially in libraries which have several thousand serial titles. The condition of "seriality" generates change--perhaps 5% of all titles in any given year. Changing records on-line and having cards produced by machine methods should be both easier and less expensive.

Serials Sub-system Limitations

A number of factors could be considered system limitations and should be recognized by potential users. To say that these are wholly negative may be too strong since some are under review and some will be amended by OCLC in the future.

When a bibliographic record is displayed on the screen, the institutional symbols appear in rows of twenty at the bottom of the screen and sometimes on subseqeunt screens.

These symbols are not alphabetical; they are not in the order in which the institutions cataloged the title; they are not in random order. They are arranged in the order in which the institutions joined OCLC. Location and identification problems result for nearly all users. A number of suggestions have been made to alter this system, and changes are under consideration.

(Illustration #8)

Search keys used to access records have many limitations. This is not the place to delineate the access points for author, author/title, and title searches, but search keys which are too general may result in

a larger number of responses than the system can presently manipulate. On the other hand, some search keys may be too limited to locate a unique record which really is in the data base.

Other search keys are available. The L.C. card number can be used, but often an L.C. card number does not appear on a serial issue. Sometimes this number is not the correct one. And at times the L.C. card number is not part of a bibliographic record which a library would want to use. When present, when known, and when correct, this key is a good one.

Two added search keys exist for serials: the ISSN and the CODEN. Some serials now have ISSNs printed on them. And some have been found with an incorrect ISSN. Even more of a problem is that the 1950-1970 cumulation of New Serial Titles has many incorrect ISSNs in its information. Thus, the ISSN cannot always be depended on. And, naturally, it is not always in a bibliographic record. When present and when correct it is an excellent key to access a serial record.

Some of the same things can be said of the CODEN. Only some records contain this device. Only on occasion does a searcher have a CODEN available because it is seldom on pieces. Most serials having CODEN are scientific, and thus the key has limited applications in a library which is heavily oriented toward the humanities and social sciences. The CODEN directory itself could be made available to accessioners and searchers, but this means a second look-up to find a record and only some records at that.

Another limitation to data base access is the array of common words which appear in many serial entries and titles, especially in the first position. This problem has been addressed to some degree with a "stop

list" including such words as "United States" and "Department," but the list isn't long enough. As one example: all state names should be included, but only some are.

(Illustration #9)

Another impediment is that the stop list does not work on title searches. This limits access to many records and limits the system's use. For example, such titles as "Journal of the American . . . " and "Bulletin of the American . . ." cannot be usccessfully searched by title in the data base. For each of these, for one-word titles such as "Transition" and many other common combinations such as ",INDI" and ",COMM", some form of second look-up is necessary to use the data base.

One element which broadens the value of library files as tools for bibliographic searching is cross-references. These cannot now be created on OCLC. If a user asks for a personal or corporate body using a form which has not been established for the file which is searched, the user would expect to find a cross-reference. Such a term might be a part of a bibliographic record and might be tagged for retrieval, but this would be an exception. If the phrase in question is not a tagged field, and lacking a cross-reference, the search will fail to locate needed information although it may be in the file in another form. This is an area which needs considerable development.

Other types of card catalog records such as history cards or scope notes are also not possible. These are of some use for serials, especially those issued by long-standing and complex organizations. Not having access to this information creates two problems: a user may not realize the

information is really available; and full access requires a second look-up in some other file. The future will see solutions to these inconveniences, but they should be recognized as limits to current system use.

Current system design requires separate authorization numbers for the cataloging and serial sub-systems. If a user is "searching" on the cataloging sub-system and wishes to inspect local data records, he must sign off and log in again using a separate number. This required switching between modes is cumbersome and time-consuming. It is often necessary to access both systems to solve one or a number of problems. Having a general authorization number would be of great help. OCLC is aware of this problem and is currently working toward a solution.

Another limitation is "down time." This situation has greatly improved from what it was in 1976 and earlier, but some problems still exist. So many new libraries and terminals are being added that present computer capability has not always been able to handle the processing requests. Manual systems do not suffer this form of unavailability.

One more limitation also relates to "down time"--either of the system as a whole or of individual terminals. When the system is down, no information is available. Should a library have only machine files, lack of information access can cause real problems for library service in all areas. Certainly no library would wish to maintain complete duplicate records. But also any library should recognize that down time can mean no record availability at all.

Another problem related to system availability is the hours the system is actually up and running. These hours are currently limited, and they are geared to Eastern Time. As a result, west coast libraries do not have

the 7:00 a.m. to 10:00 p.m. schedule enjoyed in the eastern United States. Libraries in Alaska or Hawaii would have even further constraints. Twenty-four operation may be a way in the future. This may well not occur until OCLC is itself a network of nodes, each having an independent data base available at hours convenient to the node. Or twenty-four operation may not happen until other aspects of the national network are more fully operational. But meanwhile there are problems of access to the data base. Not too many western libraries can interest many staff to come to work at 4:00 a.m. And what of supervision for this staff? Time availability is certainly a consideration.

Related to this is the current absence of Sunday hours. This may not be a problem for technical services, but it is one for public services. The data base, the union catalog aspect, and local records are all unavailable during all of one day, a day which can normally be a high-use period. Certainly by 1980, or by the time that a library closes its catalog, this problem must be solved.

A factor which may well be less important but which is nonetheless noticable is response time. The OCLC documentation says that this averages only a matter of a few seconds. In certain types of searches, the response time is almost instantaneous. But in some types of data input and alteration the response time can be a matter of minutes. Not many libraries will use the terminal for search capability only; most will want to use all aspects of the system. A realistic evaluation of this aspect of the system as a whole is needed. Installation of multi-level indexing techniques may well improve response time, and this factor may become less important as the low average response time more closely approaches the experience of users at the terminals.

Serials Check-in

After cataloging, the only currently available module within OCLC is the check-in component of the Serials Sub-system. From the first time this component became available, many improvements have been made. Generally the system works well for most titles provided they are regular and do not have any bibliographic irreguiarities. The actual structure of the system is beyond the scope of this paper, and basic knowledge of operational techniques is assumed. After these have been learned, additional operational details need to be mastered. The attempt here is to define and evaluate some of them.

An important relationship has already been mentioned but should be emphasized. Check-in is inexorably linked to the bibliographic record. A bibliographic record must first exist in the system and must be updated before a library can create a local data record. This is a machine requirement, and no exceptions are possible. Certain procedures may be effected by this is in any library. Many librarians create manual records at the time serials are ordered so that a record will exist to control the first issue when it is received. This technique is not possible using the OCLC system unless updating on a title not yet in the library can be accepted. This would mean cataloging a title not yet in the collection, surely a condition some librarians could not accept. Some other technique could be followed, usually the maintenance of a manual file. In this regard, the OCLC system is not yet a complete, unified system.

While costs are generally beyond the scope of this paper, a few costs have to be recognized. One of these is that the check-in module costs money to operate. Every time a library indicates that a given issue is in hand, the check-in command will cost the library a certain amount,

depending on a number of factors. Some cost analysis should be done to measure this cost against the costs of a manual system.

Since check-in is linked to the cataloging sub-system, so it is linked to search methods as well. Local data records are accessed by the same algorithms as are bibliographic records. If a bibliographic record is beyond current search capacity, the local data record will be also. For this reason, some form of manual file must be maintained for those titles which cannot be searched. This file will normally have an entry linked to an OCLC number which is the best access key to use. The problem is that double look-up is required, at least for these titles. This takes time and may help to demonstrate that the machine system is, in fact, slower than a well-organized manual system. This is a major consideration in any decision to use the check-in component.

Whenever a title is being searched, no matter which sub-system is being used, the entire data base is searched. In either sub-system, the same summary screen will appear. In the cataloging sub-system, each bibliographic record can be inspected in turn. This is, however, not true in the serials sub-system unless a library has, in fact, updated on every record shown on the summary screen. What is necessary in the serials sub-system is to call each record to the screen, one at a time, until the one used by the library is found. The more records found on a summary screen the more time-consuming this procedure will be.

(Illustration #10)

Loose-leaf services have already been mentioned, but they should be considered again from the point of view of check-in. These publications

are usually monographs. They can be cataloged as serials, but this would be a violation of cataloging rules. And check-in records should not be built on monographic records. For these items there is no real alternative to manual files for check-in since the OCLC system should not be used for them.

Some libraries maintain sample files and also receive titles which are discarded on a regular basis. Since neither of these will presumably be cataloged for such a library, no local data records can be created for them. If a local data record is created for a cataloged serial, and then the location symbol is removed from the bibliographic record, the local data record will then be impossible to find even though it is still somewhere in the system. The holding symbol must remain on the bibliographic record in order to create and use a local data record. This would mean a location symbol on a title which a library does not have or keep. While perhaps not a serious problem, this is nevertheless a situation which could mean the continued use and maintenance of a manual file and could also be misleading from a public service point of view.

While the check-in module can be used "manually" the chief attraction is automatic check-in. This sub-module is keyed to brief commands which will "receive" the issue in hand or indicate missing issues, and which will "set" or reformat the system display for the next expected issue. When this component works it is quick and easy to use. Many more issues can be checked in using this system than with a manual file providing, of course, that response time is adequate and that records can be accessed with some speed. However, disadvantages do exist.

One of these is, to repeat, second look-up. This generally results from

the need to find a search key which will be more successful than some algorithm. Such a key would be an OCLC number associated with each entry in a file of some sort generated for the purpose of finding OCLC numbers when algorithms won't work.

Some of this second look-up relates to duplicate records. At times more than the present limit of 256 records are found in an algorithm search. Provided that another algorithm works no better, some other approach is needed. In some instances this limitation relates back to the cataloging sub-system. If in that mode a hit could not be found, a library would have to input what might well be another duplicate record so that a local data record could be built. But some sort of file would have to be kept of these records since they cannot be found by algorithms. The caution is that while automatic check-in may be fast once the local data records have been found, some time-consuming, intermediate steps may be necessary to locate and call the local data records from the data base.

In addition the check-in module has three different levels of authorization, each designed for different purposes. The Search Level is used to search the on-line catalog for the check-in records of any given institution and to request the bibliographic records on which these check-in records are based. The Partial Level is used for these two activities and to change a limited number of the fields in a check-in record, to replace a check-in record, and to use the automatic check-in mode of the sub-system. The Full Level is used to search for check-in records, to request bibliographic records, to change any of the variable fields in check-in records, and to create, delete, and replace check-in records. Note that automatic check-in is

operational only in the Partial Level. Test libraries have found that switching authorization levels must be done often and is cumbersome. Recommendations have been made to OCLC that this switching be made less cumbersome and that check-in be authorized in the Full Level. Other changes are being discussed, but until changed, the switching among authorizations remains a limitation.

In order to create local data records, cataloging must be done from the first issue received by a library. This may be hazardous, especially if the cataloging is original and not based on any assistance from the system itself. Change can and does occur in serials, perhaps especially in the first volume of any given title. Libraries have to be prepared to change bibliographic records and local data records. The concept of first-issue cataloging arose in the first place because of automated systems, but the demands of the systems have generated new problems of increased changes in records.

Some bibliographic records are now being flagged by CONSER with a message that the record is not to be used for cataloging. A library can still find its local data record tied to this bibliographic record, but changes should be made. These are for the library to remove its local data record, take its location off of the incorrect bibliographic record, attach a location symbol to the bibliographic record preferred by CONSER and referred to in the screen message, and then to create a new local data record. This is a fair amount of machine manipulation and obviously takes time, thus reducing the advantages of the system. Associated with this are some secondary problems. These messages are found by accident. OCLC does not presently inform libraries that bibliographic records have been invalidated. In addition, a reference to a new record may mean a reference to a new or different entry. If

the entry has changed, some libraries will have to change the items on the shelf since they will not now agree with the bibliographic record which controls them. And these changes take time, and are changes which are dictated by the system and not necessarily by local choice.

(Illustration #11)

A machine limitation to automatic check-in is that the local data record must have both frequency and regularity indicated in the appropriate fields. And they must be correct. Since these transfer to the local data record from the bibliographic record it follows that they must be there as well. And since frequency and regularity are not fixed fields in monographs, this is a major reason for not using monographic records to catalog serials.

(Illustration #12)

Other reasons for not using monographic records to catalog serials exist. Among them are that fields such as the ISSN, key title, and linking notes do not exist in the monographic mode. When a library uses a monographic record to catalog a serial, a legal local data record cannot be created; and, as a result, automatic check-in cannot be accomplished.

If a cataloging library finds, for example, four hits in a search mode, and three of these are weak serial cataloging and one is a strong monographic record, one of the serial records should be used. The CONSER effort will eventually raise the level of cataloging to the appropriate standard. But using the monographic record simply because it is a better record is clearly a misuse of the system. And, once again, correct use of the automatic check-in module cannot be made.

(Illustration #13)

For the purposes of automatic check-in, the system assumes that any given serial has one volume per calendar year and that each of these volumes is completely regular. Many titles are published with a combined July/August issue, and thus 11 issues per year. And then there are those published only during the school year, and thus 9 or 10 times a year. In such cases, automatic check-in will not work fully. Any serial file has many examples of frequency irregularity, and in each of them some parts of the system will have to be operated manually.

The local data records display the date an issue is received in year year/month month/day day configuration. Thus, an issue received on June 30, 1977 will display the "date" 770630. In addition, the display will show the issue's enumeration. But the display does not show the date of the issue itself. This is a serious drawback for many public service users. Citations in most periodical indexes are to the date of the issue, not its enumeration. While some interpolation can be done, this is not always accurate.

(Illustration #14)

Many titles have too many issues to make a readable, issue-by-issue display. This is certainly true for dailies, and may be true for weeklies. These local data records usually will show inclusive holdings and gaps, if any, rather than an issue-by-issue record. Usually this is not serious, but it is a display which requires some adjustment in the user's mind.

In most cases, a library can invent some accommodation to handle unusual types of seriality. Some care needs to be taken. The system won't do it all, and it has to be used inventively so that many titles can be machine manipulated.

One specific problem arises with multiple-step hierarchies in numbering, i.e., series, volume, section, number, and part. The automatic system will increase the last and the next-to-last elements of the numbering, but none of the larger ones. When, in this case, the last number of a section is complete, the system has to be set manually so that further automatic check-in can be accomplished. This manipulation requires constant editorial supervision.

Some libraries take pains to check-in title pages, indexes, and supplements. These are difficult to deal with, and on complex records create a maze of text which makes local records difficult to interpret. A solution is to create a separate check-in record for each type of material associated with a serial.

On frequent occasions, any given library may wish to access specific records of other libraries' holdings. Unless institutions exchange guest-mode access numbers, this information is not available from library to library, and it is also not available on a system-wide basis. Knowledge that any given institution has a title is derived from the bibliographic record display. Knowing specifically which parts of a title a given holding library has is not available and is the information of most use to inter-library loan. Programs to make this information available are one thing. Convincing individual institutions to release this information on a general basis is another matter. This is a case where both system development and cooperative action are needed to make the system worth the trouble and effort used to create the records.

At present, the serials control sub-system has three apsects but only one is available. This lack of unity means that if a library were to use the check-in function, combined with the retrospective holdings aspect of

check-in, the library would still have to maintain separate files for claiming and binding records. The associated acquisitions function is wholly unavailable. This duplication of file maintenance has to be considered because costs are generated as a result.

Check-in is a good example of repetitative, if not monotonous, activity. Such factors as vacations, sick leave, lunches, breaks, and other absences have to be accounted for. In using the OCLC system, added factors such as system and terminal down-time, response time, telephone company strikes, inadequate search keys, extended searches, selection from summary screens, and other factors all have to be entered into the computation of the quantity of items that can be handled in any given period of time on the system. In addition, library activities, even if repetitative, are not synonymous with assembly line procedures, and this difference also effects the computation.

Some libraries have claimed a check-in rate of 60 to 70 an hour. This check-in rate depends on optimum conditions and having the OCLC identification numbers immediately available for all issues. Such conditions are not natural. And the second look-up factor should also be counted in the per-piece computation of check-in time. The probability is that over a long period of time an all-over check-in rate of something like 30 to 35 an hour is more realistic than 60 to 70. And that is with a trained staff. Staff turnover will decrease the rate somewhat since new staff has to be trained, and that activity will also take time.

Conclusion

The OCLC serials sub-system has many sides, and many considerations have to impact on a decision to use it. General systems considerations are a part of the question, and certainly many general and specific questions arise with both cataloging and check-in components. No widely accepted evidence

exists that the OCLC serials sub-system is any faster than a well-run manual system. The system will not currently replace the whole of a manual system since some modules are not now available. For example, the acquisitions aspect of serials is in the future, and some problems such as the non-roman alphabets remain.

While incomplete, the system has many strengths and many advantages. Many good aspects are in the future, and present participation may well prepare a library for their use.

Use of the system will have to be dictated by internal needs, the total situation in any given library, finances, available staff, memberships in consortia, and other management considerations. Appropriate management decisions will, in every case, have to be local. Probably, no decision concerning the system can or should be universally recommended.

Many libraries, especially academic and research libraries, are faced with the prospect of closing card catalogs in 1981 Closing them, not necessarily abandoning them. This move is the result of several developments, all coming to a head at once.

A second edition of the Anglo-American Cataloging Rules will be published in late 1978 or early 1979. Allowing about a year for the training of catalogers, the Library of Congress will adopt these rules in 1980. The Library has already announced this decision. Since many libraries use entries generated by L.C. in several ways, many libraries will, by definition, also be adopting the provisions of AACR 2 in 1980. Printed cards, MARC tapes, the NUC, the OCLC data base, and many other bibliographic products will reflect these changes. The changes will be such that interfiling may well be impossible and new catalogs may well be required. To this end, many

libraries will not start new, permanent, manual catalogs but will rely instead on on-line files of various sorts. Clearly, OCLC and its sub-systems is one of these alternatives.

The Library of Congress has also announced that it will cease super-imposition in 1980. This decision, whenever it is implemented, will probably dictate new catalogs. The change obviously has mammoth implications for serials and all manner of serial files. Practically the only clear option will be to change records. A large, bibliographically clean file already exists now through OCLC, and in 1980 the file will be larger and cleaner than it is today. Participation in the OCLC serials sub-system prior to 1980 will mean that any library will be better prepared to take full advantage of the system. Using the OCLC system rather than paper records should be an easy switch especially since a library will have had a suitable time to prepare for the change. All these changes indicate an opportunity for long-range planning.

The OCLC serials Sub-system is a part of the library processing scene. It is still developing, growing and maturing. Watching and participating in this part of the future will surely be a rewarding experience.

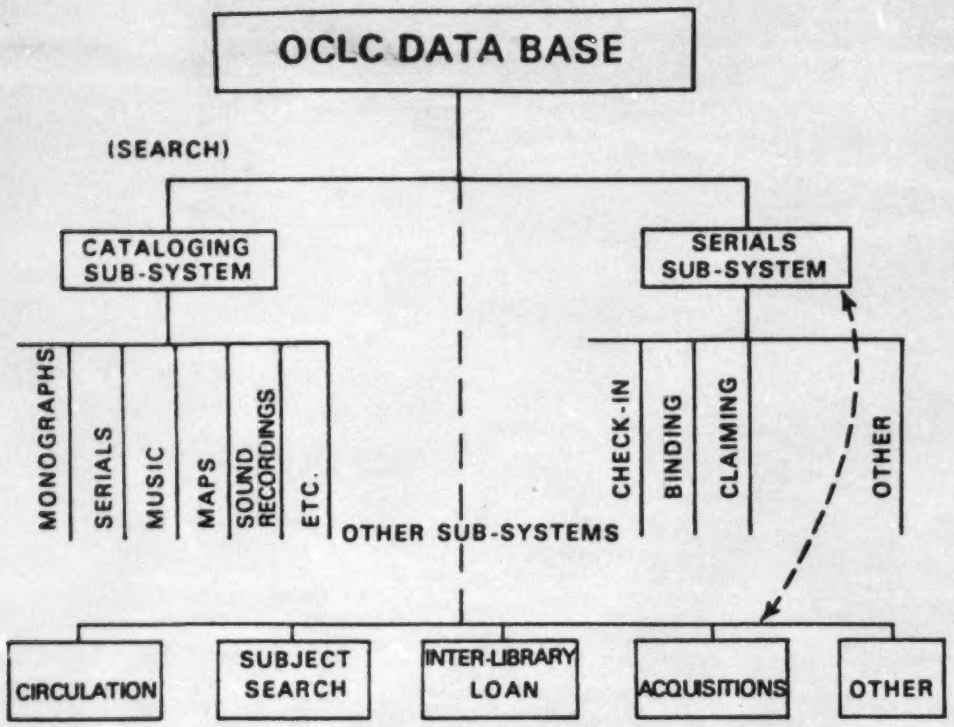

Illustration #1 - Diagram of O.C.L.C.

```
                                ¶
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 Repr:   Enc lvl: L Conf pub: 0 Ctry:  ne  Ser tp: n Alphabt: ⊦
 Indx: ▮ Mod rec:   Phys med: a Cont: ^    Frequn: ▮ Pub st:  u⊦
 Desc:   Cum ind: ▮ Titl pag: ▮ ISDS:      Regulr: ▮ Dates: ▮▮▮▮-▮▮▮▮ ¶
▶ 1 010      ¶
▶ 2 040     MUL ǂc MUL ¶
▶ 3 035     006095A ǂb MULS ǂa   PITT  NO.  0620400005 ¶
▶ 4 090      ǂb  ¶
▶ 5 049     OCLC ¶
▶ 6 245 03  De Andere Krant. ¶
▶ 7 260 01  Eindhoven, Netherlands. ¶
KSU PIT MUL
```
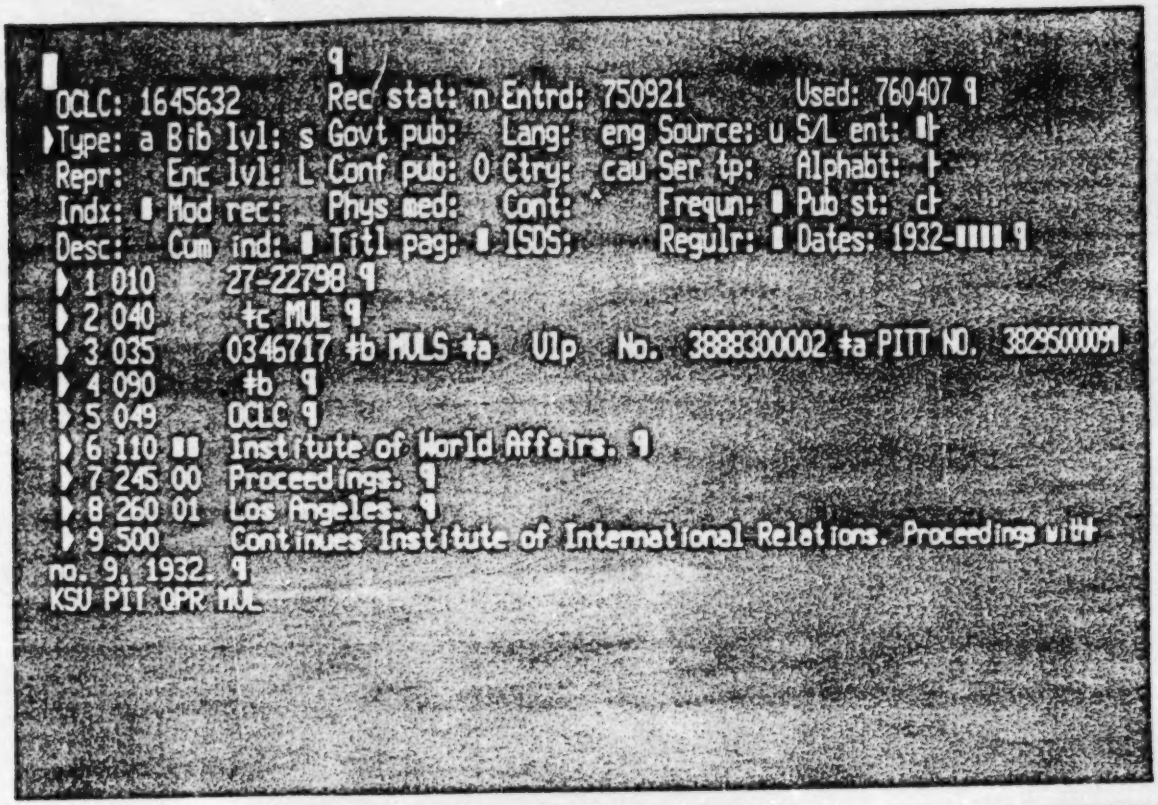

Illustration #2 - Brief Cataloging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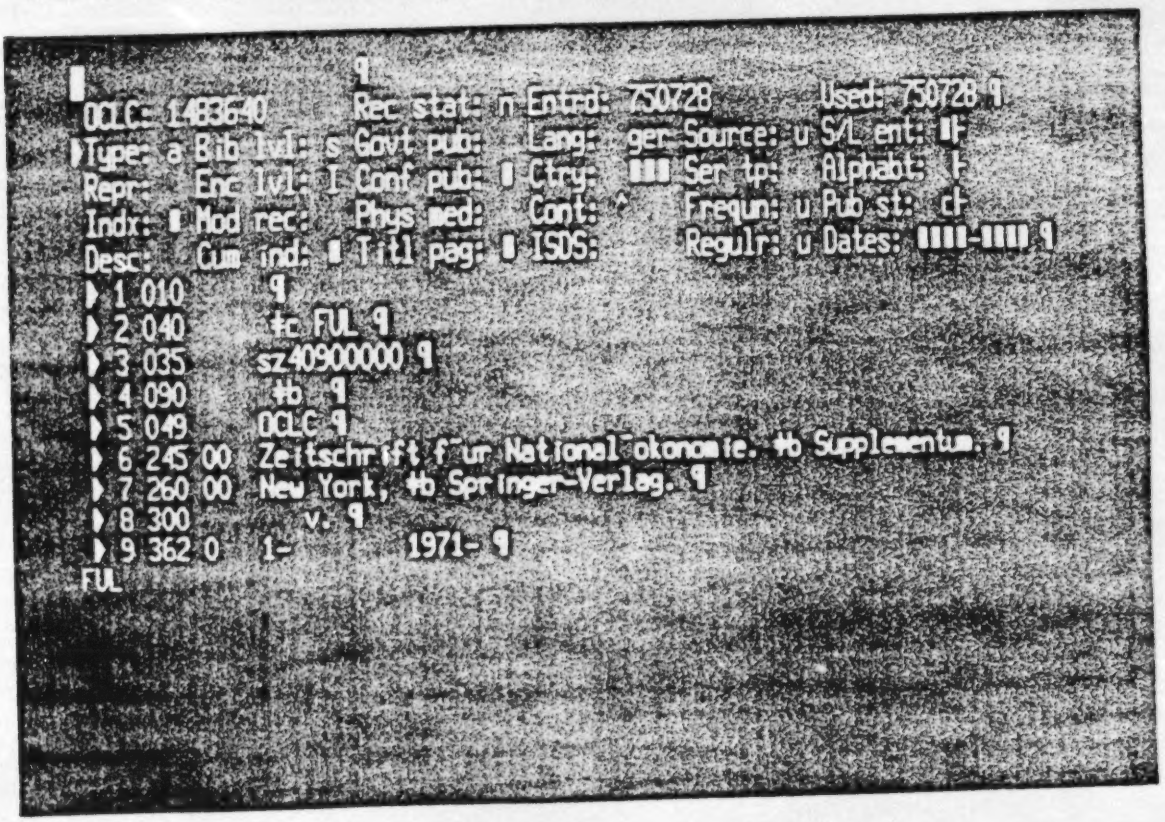
Repr: Enc lvl: L Conf pub: 0 Ctry: cau Ser tp: Alphabt:
Indx: Mod rec: Phys med: Cont:
Desc: Cum ind: Titl pag: ISDS: Regulr: Dates: 1932-
1 010 27-22798
2 040 MUL
3 035 0346717 MULS Ulp No. 3888300002 PITT NO. 38295000094
4 090
5 049 OCLC
6 110 Institute of World Affairs.
7 245 00 Proceedings.
8 260 01 Los Angeles.
9 500 Continues Institute of International Relations. Proceedings with
no. 9, 1932.
KSU PIT OPR MUL

Illustration #3 - Lack of Subject Headings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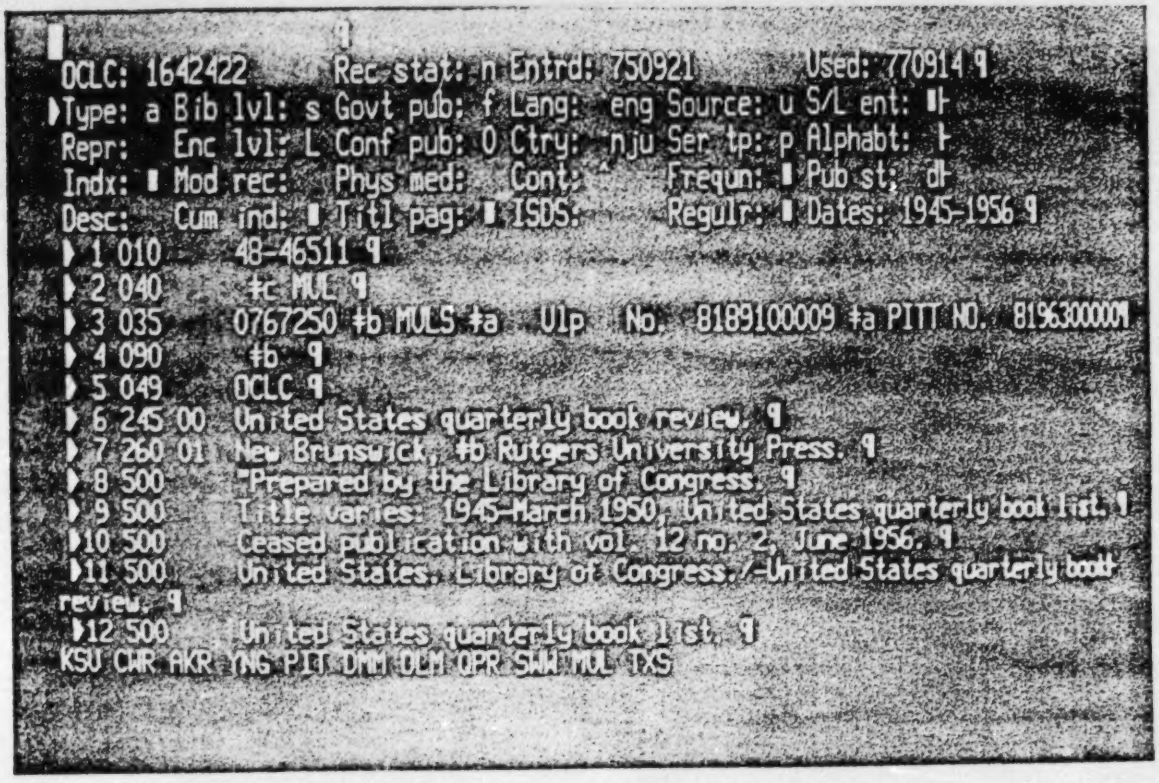
Repr: Enc lvl: I Conf pub: 0 Ctry: Ser tp: Alphabt:
Indx: Mod rec: Phys med: Cont:
Desc: Cum ind: Titl pag: 0 ISDS: Regulr: u Dates: -
1 010
2 040 FUL
3 035 sz40900000
4 090
5 049 OCLC
6 245 00 Zeitschrift für National ökonomie. Supplementum.
7 260 00 New York, Springer-Verlag.
8 300 v.
9 362 0 1- 1971-
FUL

Illustration #4 - Diacritical Marks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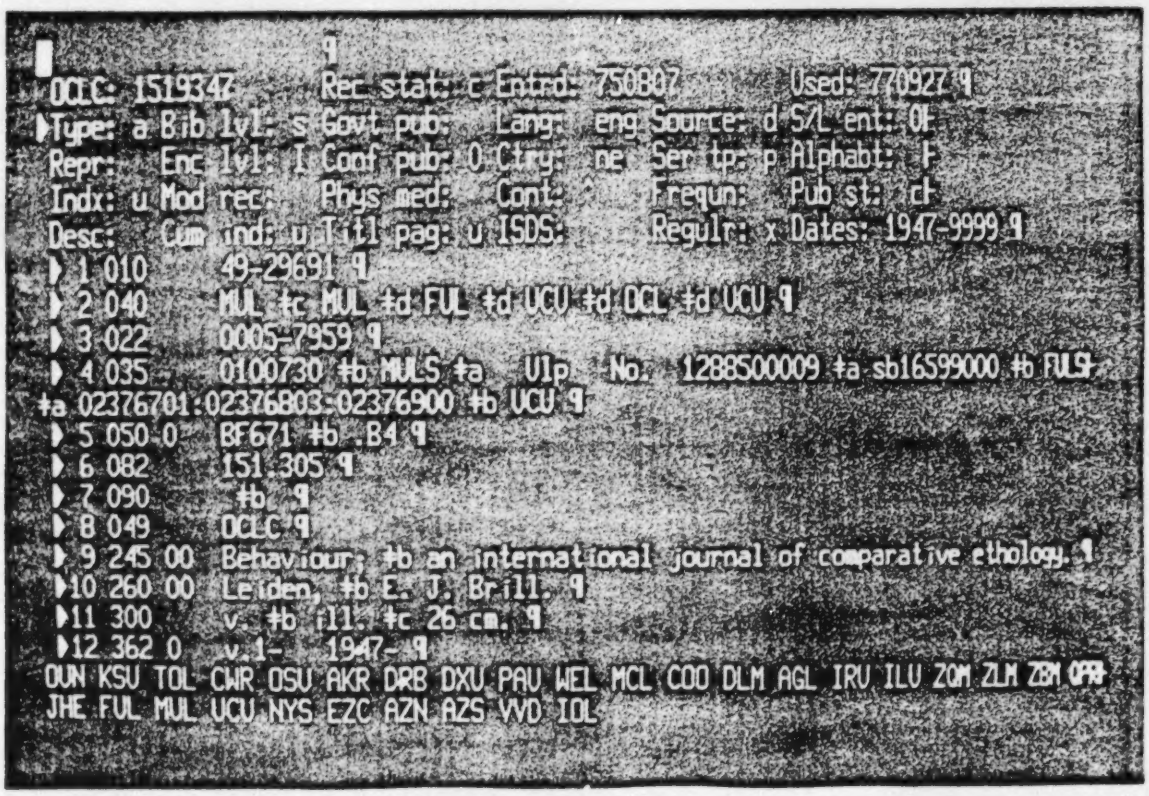
Indx: Mod rec: Phys med: Cont: Frequn: Pub st: d
Desc: Cum ind: Titl pag: ISDS: Regulr: Dates: 1945-1956
1 010 48-46511
2 040 MUL
3 035 0767250 MULS UIp No. 8189100009 PITT NO. 8196300001
4 090
5 049 OCLC
6 245 00 United States quarterly book review.
7 260 01 New Brunswick, Rutgers University Press.
8 500 Prepared by the Library of Congress.
9 500 Title varies: 1945-March 1950, United States quarterly book list.
10 500 Ceased publication with vol. 12 no. 2, June 1956.
11 500 United States. Library of Congress./-United States quarterly book review.
12 500 United States quarterly book list.
KSU CWR AKR NG PIT DNM OCM OPR SWM MUL IXS

Illustration #5 - Incorrect Tagging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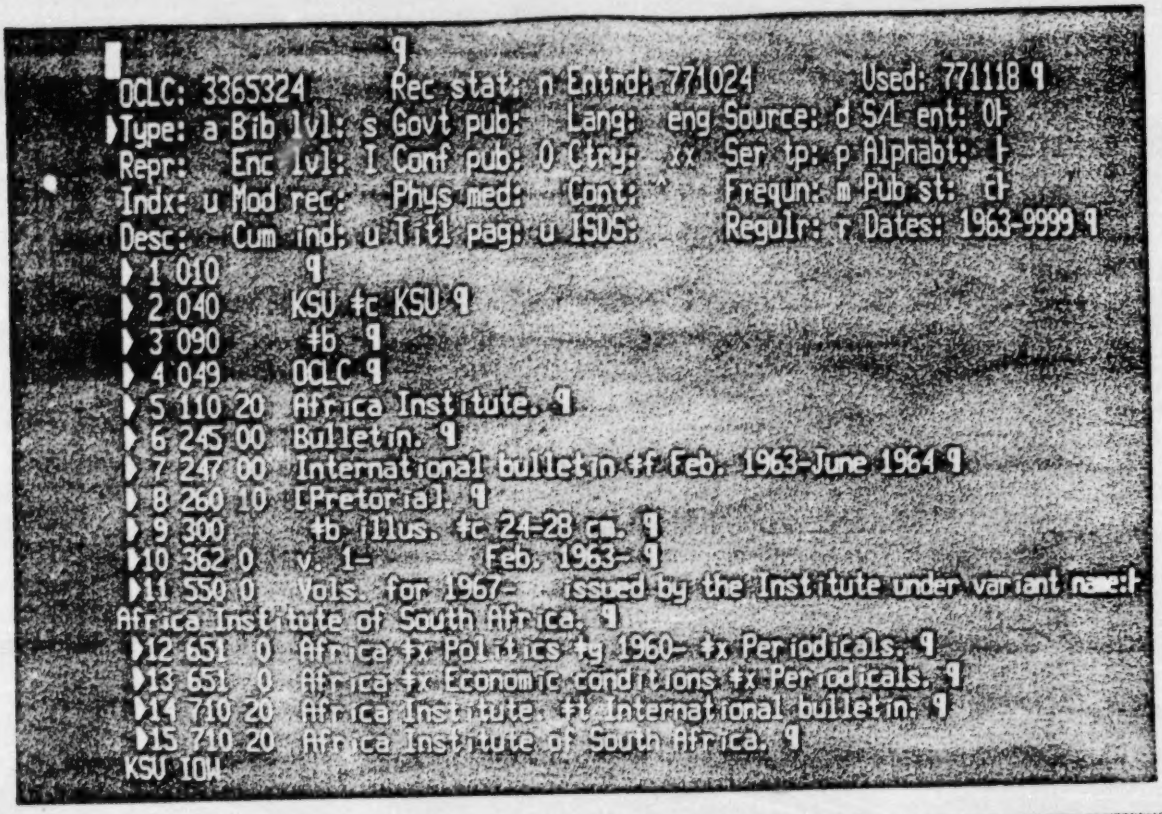
Indx: u Mod rec: Phys med: Cont: Frequn: Pub st: c
Desc: Cum ind: u Titl pag: u ISDS: Regulr: x Dates: 1947-9999
1 010 49-29691
2 040 MUL tc MUL td FUL td UCU td OCL td VCU
3 022 0005-7959
4 035 0100730 MULS UIp No. 1288500009 sb16599000 FULS
02376701:02376803-02376900 UCU
5 050 0 BF671 .B4
6 082 151.305
7 090
8 049 OCLC
9 245 00 Behaviour; an international journal of comparative ethology.
10 260 00 Leiden, E. J. Brill.
11 300 v. ill. 26 cm.
12 362 0 v.1- 1947-
OUN KSU TOL CWR OSU AKR DRB DXU PAU WEL MCL COO DLM AGL IRU ILU ZOM ZLM ZBM OPB
JHE FUL MUL UCU NYS EZC AZN AZS VVD IOL

Illustration #6 - Display of Holding Libraries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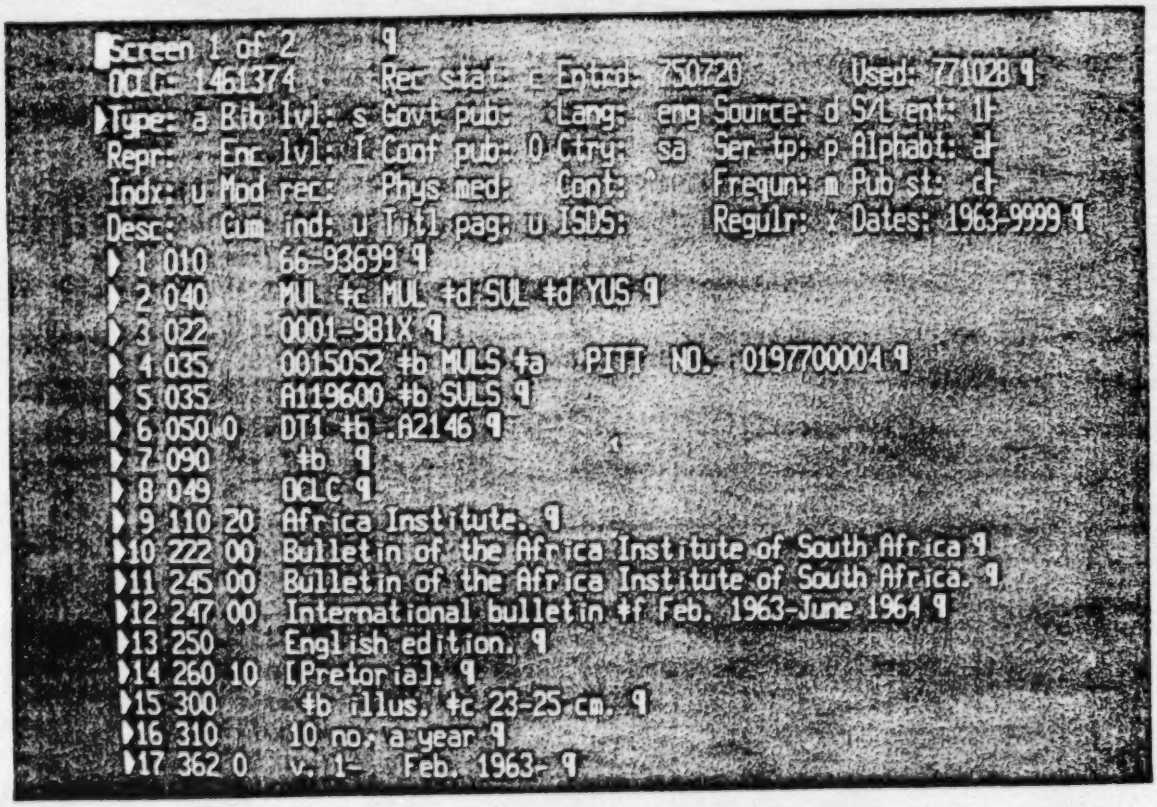
Type: a Bib lvl: s Govt pub: Lang: eng Source: d S/L ent: 0
Repr: Enc lvl: I Conf pub: 0 Ctry: xx Ser tp: p Alphabt: l
Indx: u Mod rec: Phys med: Cont: Frequn: m Pub st: c
Desc: Cum ind: u Titl pag: u ISDS: Regulr: r Dates: 1963-9999
1 010
2 040 KSU ǂc KSU
3 090 ǂb
4 049 OCLC
5 110 20 Africa Institute.
6 245 00 Bulletin.
7 247 00 International bulletin ǂf Feb. 1963-June 1964
8 260 10 [Pretoria]
9 300 ǂb illus. ǂc 24-28 cm.
10 362 0 v. 1- Feb. 1963-
11 550 0 Vols. for 1967- issued by the Institute under variant name:
Africa Institute of South Africa.
12 651 0 Africa ǂx Politics ǂy 1960- ǂx Periodicals.
13 651 0 Africa ǂx Economic conditions ǂx Periodicals.
14 710 20 Africa Institute ǂt International bulletin.
15 710 20 Africa Institute of South Africa.
KSU IOW

Illustration #7 - Sharing of Cataloging Information. (7a)


Screen 1 of 2
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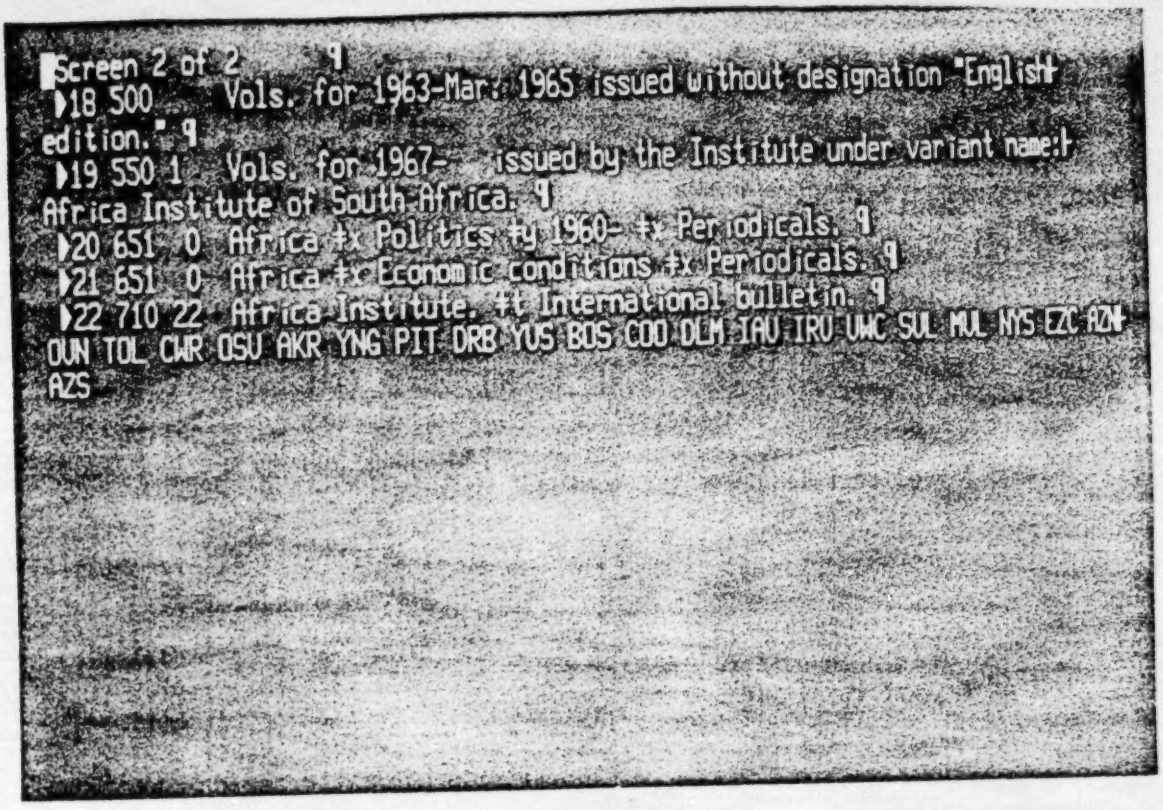
Desc: Cum ind: u Titl pag: u ISDS: Regulr: x Dates: 1963-9999
1 010 66-93699
2 040 MUL ǂc MUL ǂd SUL ǂd YUS
3 022 0001-981X
4 035 0015052 ǂb MULS ǂa (PITT)NO.-0197700004
5 035 A119600 ǂb SULS
6 050 0 DT1 ǂb .A2146
7 090 ǂb
8 049 OCLC
9 110 20 Africa Institute.
10 222 00 Bulletin of the Africa Institute of South Africa
11 245 00 Bulletin of the Africa Institute of South Africa.
12 247 00 International bulletin ǂf Feb. 1963-June 1964
13 250 English edition.
14 260 10 [Pretoria].
15 300 ǂb illus. ǂc 23-25 cm.
16 310 10 no. a year
17 362 0 v. 1- Feb. 1963-

Illustration # 7b1


Screen 2 of 2
18 500 Vols. for 1963-Mar. 1965 issued without designation "English edition."
19 550 1 Vols. for 1967- issued by the Institute under variant name: Africa Institute of South Africa.
20 651 0 Africa ‡x Politics ‡y 1960- ‡x Periodicals.
21 651 0 Africa ‡x Economic conditions ‡x Periodicals.
22 710 22 Africa Institute. ‡t International bulletin.
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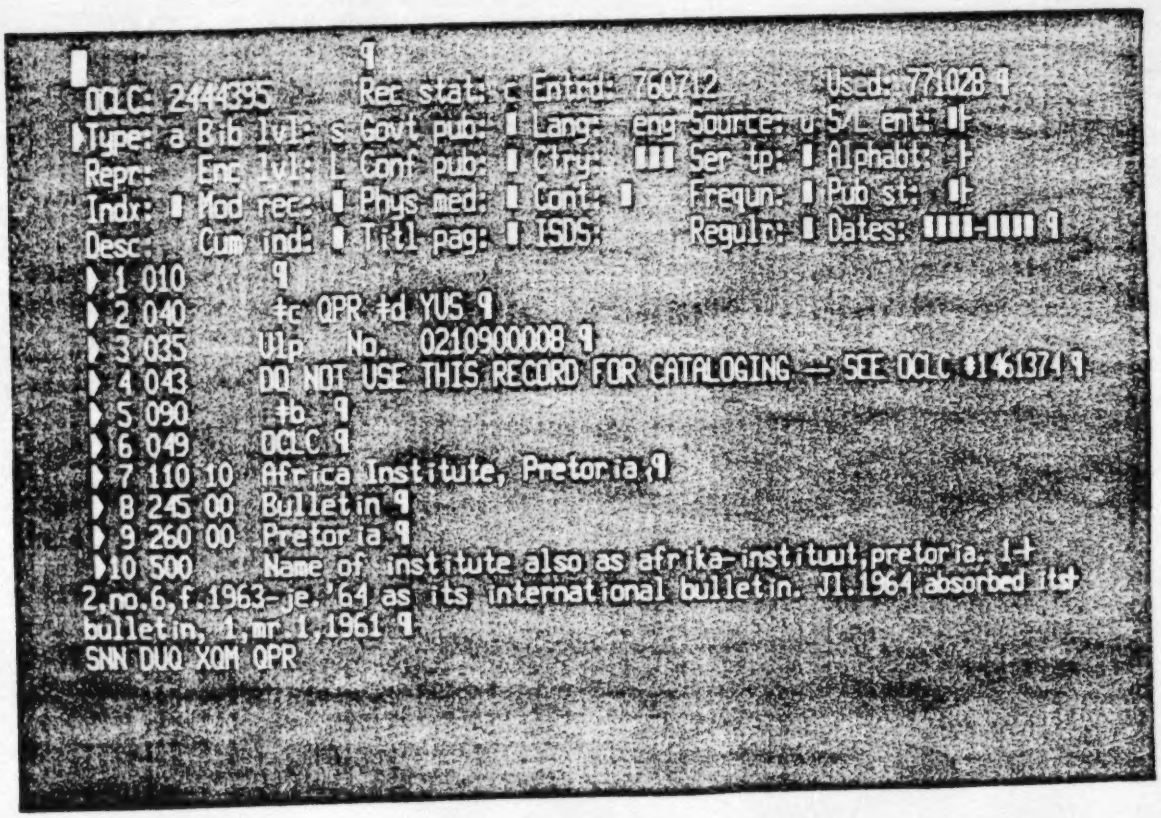
#7b2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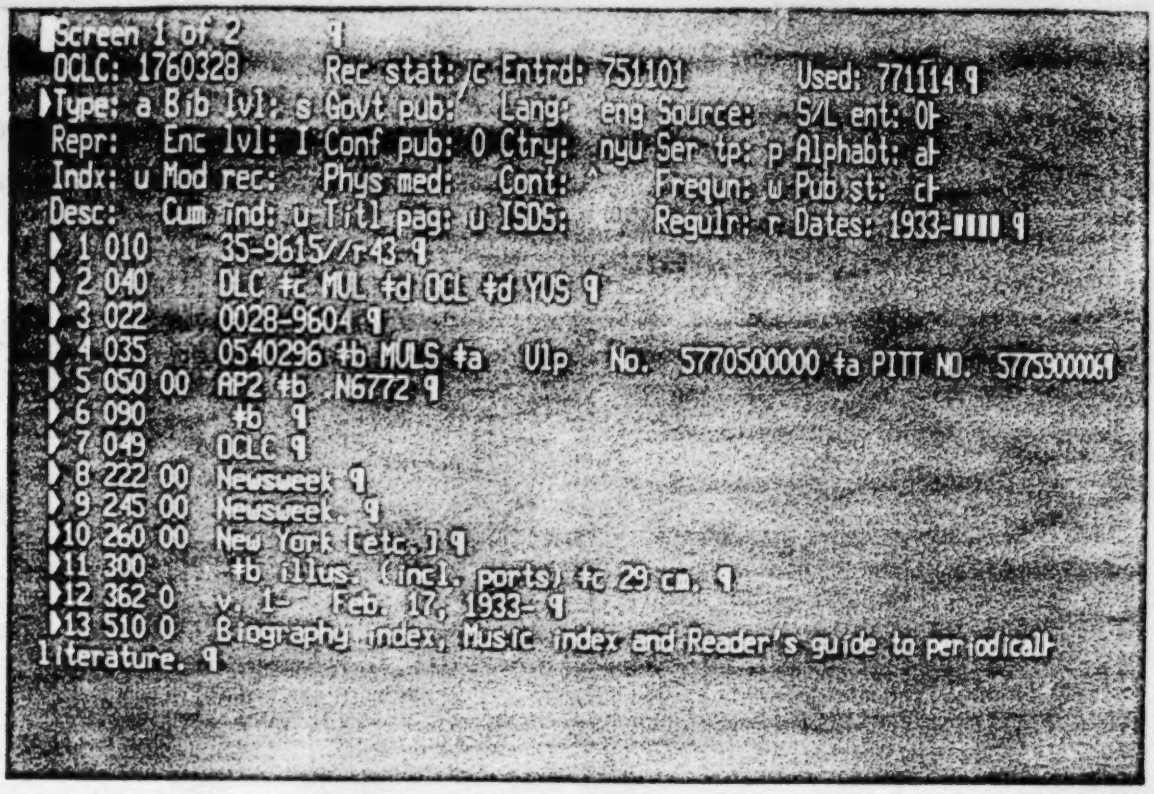
Desc: Cum ind: Ltl pag: ISDS: Regulr: Dates:
010
040 ‡c OPR ‡d YUS
035 Ulp No. 0210900008
043 DO NOT USE THIS RECORD FOR CATALOGING -- SEE OCLC #1461374
090 ‡b
049 OCLC
110 10 Africa Institute, Pretoria.
245 00 Bulletin
260 00 Pretoria
500 Name of institute also as afrika-instituut, pretoria. 1-2, no.6, f.1963-je.'64 as its international bulletin. Jl.1964 absorbed its bulletin, 1, mr.1,1961
SNN DUQ XOM OPR

#7c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Desc: Cum ind: u Titl pag: u ISDS: Regulr: r Dates: 1933-
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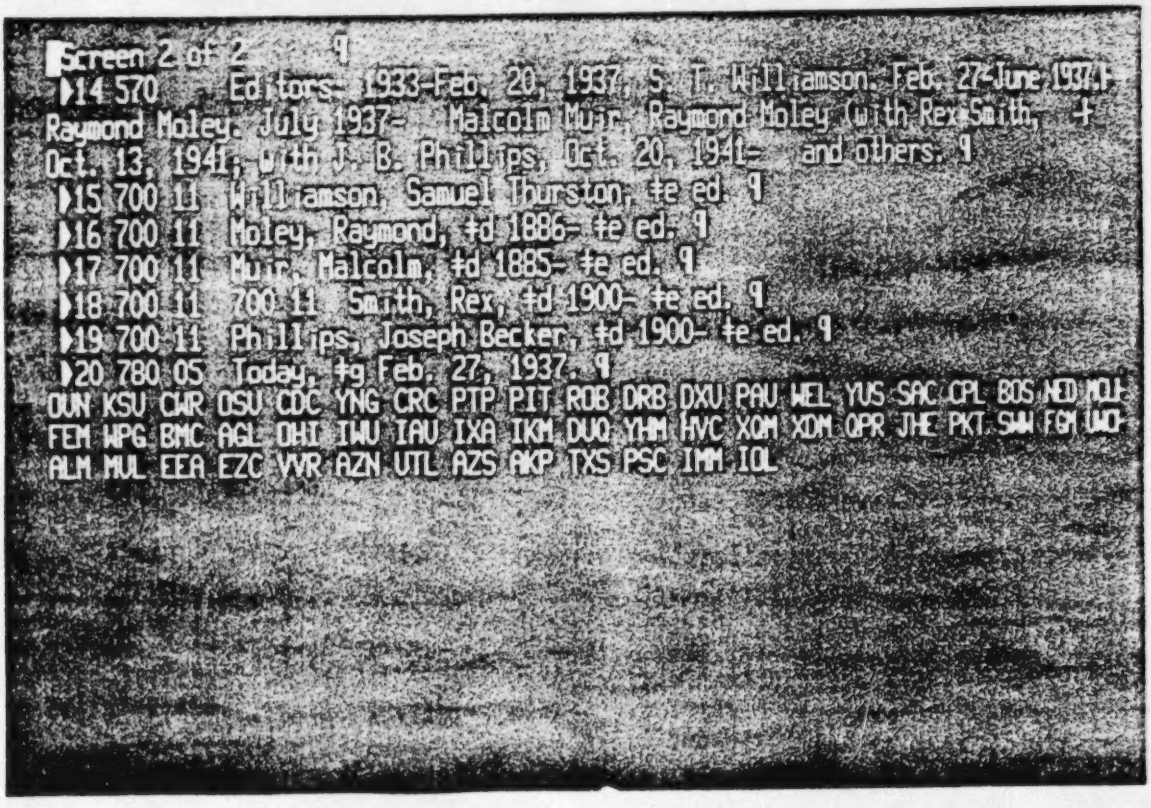
2 040 DLC #c MUL #d OCL #d YUS
3 022 0028-9604
4 035 0540296 #b MULS #a Vlp No. 5770500000 #a PITT NO. 5775900061
5 050 00 AP2 #b .N6772
6 090 #b
7 049 OCLC
8 222 00 Newsweek
9 245 00 Newsweek.
10 260 00 New York [etc.]
11 300 #b illus. (incl. ports) #c 29 cm.
12 362 0 v. 1- Feb. 17, 1933-
13 510 0 Biography index, Music index and Reader's guide to periodical
literature.

Illustration #8 - Sequence of Institutional Symbols. 8a1


Screen 2 of 2
14 570 Editors- 1933-Feb. 20, 1937, S. T. Williamson. Feb. 27-June 1937,
Raymond Moley. July 1937- Malcolm Muir, Raymond Moley (with Rex Smith,
Oct. 13, 1941; with J. B. Phillips, Oct. 20, 1941- and others.
15 700 11 Williamson, Samuel Thurston, #e ed.
16 700 11 Moley, Raymond, #d 1886- #e ed.
17 700 11 Muir, Malcolm, #d 1885- #e ed.
18 700 11 700 11 Smith, Rex, #d 1900- #e ed.
19 700 11 Phillips, Joseph Becker, #d 1900- #e ed.
20 780 05 Today, #g Feb. 27, 1937.
OUN KSU CWR OSU CDC YNG CRC PTP PIT ROB DRB DXU PAU WEL YUS SAC CPL BOS NED MOL
FEM WPG BMC AGL OHI IWU IAU IXA IKM DUQ YHM HVC XQM XDM OPR JHE PKT SAW FGM UKY
ALM MUL EEA EZC VVR AZN UTL AZS AKP TXS PSC IMM IOL

STOPLIST

a	Congress	National
an	Council	New York
the	Department	Senate
of	Dept.	Symposium
on	Great Britain	United Nations
American	Gt. Brit.	U. N.
Association	Gt.Brit.	U.N.
Bureau	House	United States
California	India	U. S.
Committee	International	U.S.
Conference		

Illustration #9 - Stop List as of 1978

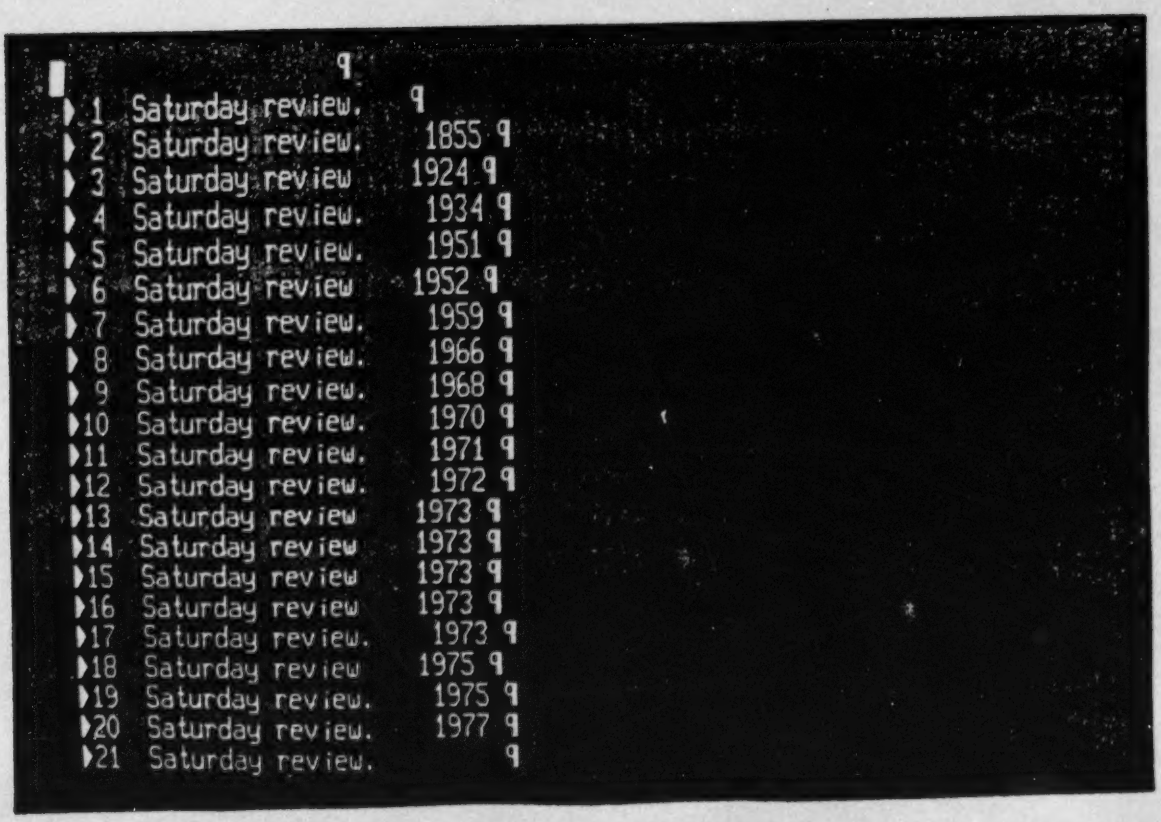
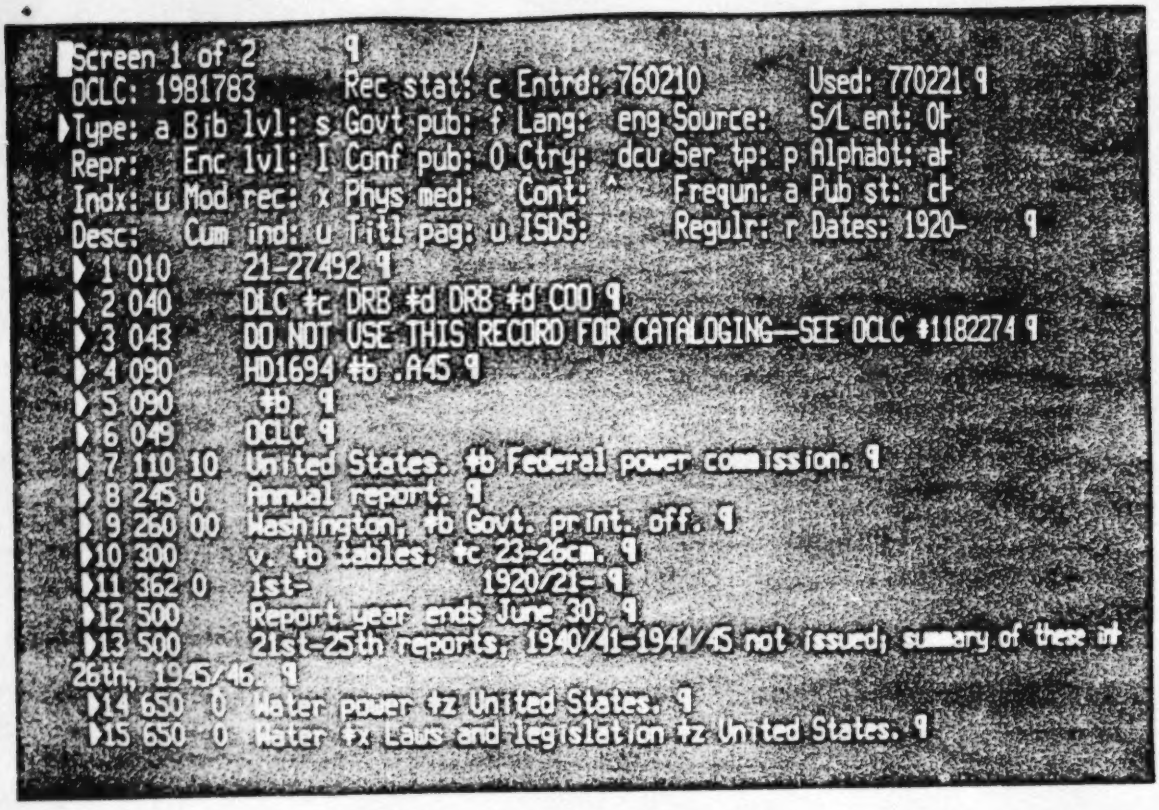

1 Saturday review. 1855
2 Saturday review. 1855
3 Saturday review 1924
4 Saturday review. 1934
5 Saturday review. 1951
6 Saturday review 1952
7 Saturday review. 1959
8 Saturday review. 1966
9 Saturday review. 1968
10 Saturday review. 1970
11 Saturday review. 1971
12 Saturday review. 1972
13 Saturday review 1973
14 Saturday review 1973
15 Saturday review 1973
16 Saturday review 1973
17 Saturday review. 1973
18 Saturday review 1975
19 Saturday review. 1975
20 Saturday review. 1977
21 Saturday review.

Illustration #10 - Summary Screen


Screen 1 of 2
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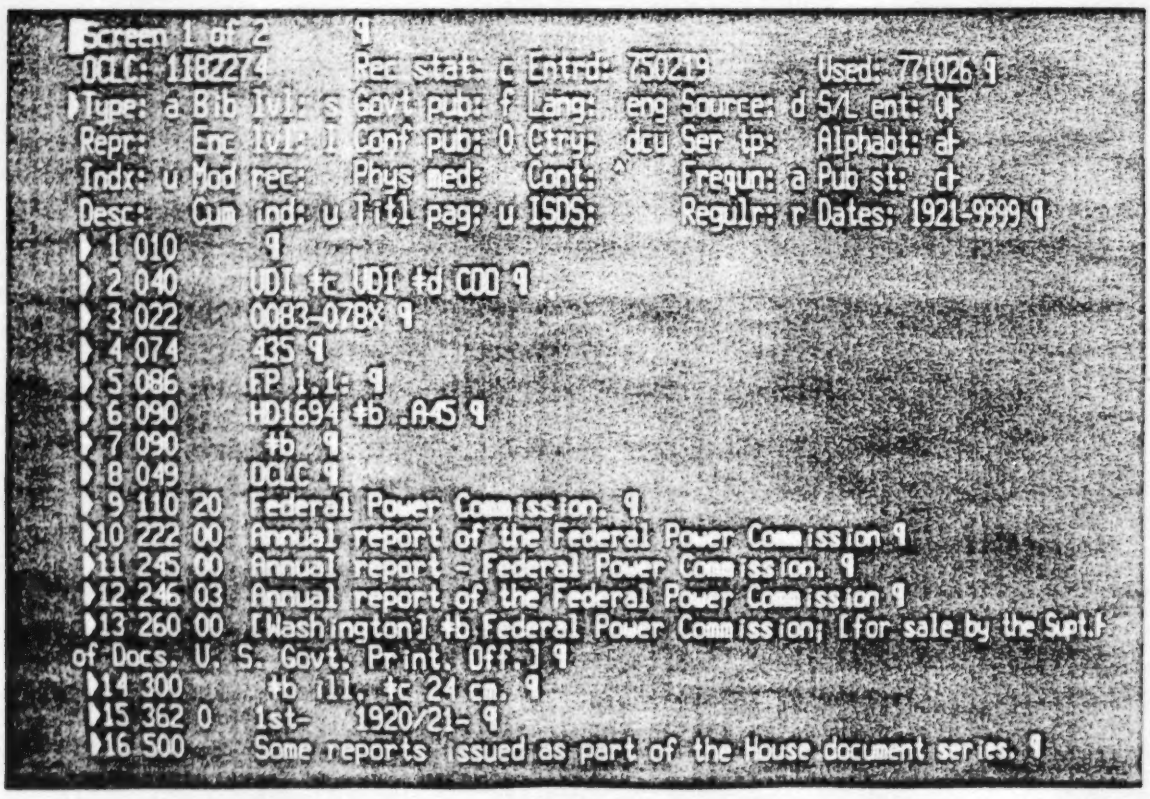
Indx: u Mod rec: x Phys med: Cont: Frequn: a Pub st: c
Desc: Cum ind: u Titl pag: u ISDS: Regulr: r Dates: 1920-
1 010 21-27492
2 040 DLC #c DRB #d DRB #d COO
3 043 DO NOT USE THIS RECORD FOR CATALOGING—SEE OCLC #1182274
4 090 HD1694 #b .A45
5 090 #b
6 049 OCLC
7 110 10 United States. #b Federal power commission.
8 245 0 Annual report.
9 260 00 Washington, #b Govt. print. off.
10 300 v. #b tables. #c 23-26cm.
11 362 0 1st- 1920/21-
12 500 Report year ends June 30.
13 500 21st-25th reports, 1940/41-1944/45 not issued; summary of these at
26th, 1945/46.
14 650 0 Water power #z United States.
15 650 0 Water #x Laws and legislation #z United States.

Illustration #11 - CONSER Invalidated Record with Pointer to Preferred Record #11a


Screen 1 of 2
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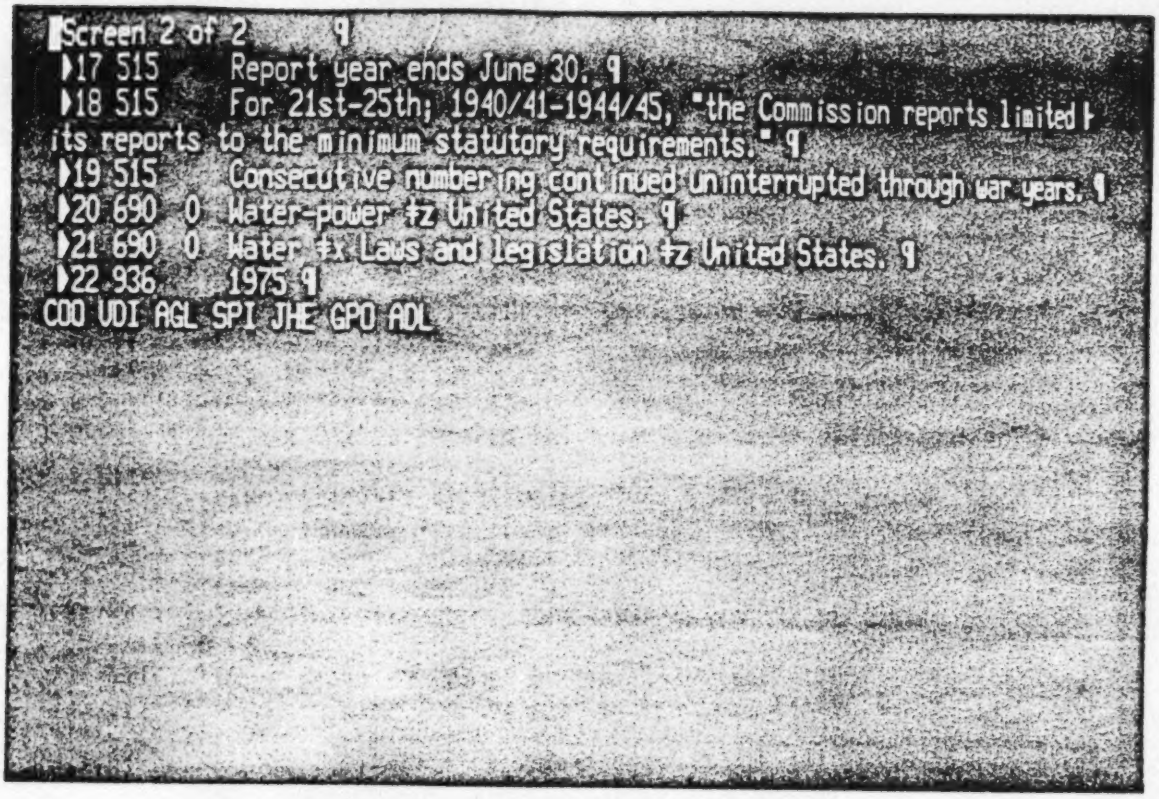
Indx: u Mod rec: Phys med: Cont: Frequn: a Pub st: c
Desc: Cum ind: u Titl pag: u ISDS: Regulr: r Dates: 1921-9999
1 010
2 040 UDI #c UDI #d COO
3 022 0083-078X
4 074 43S
5 086 FP 1.1:
6 090 HD1694 #b .A45
7 090 #b
8 049 OCLC
9 110 20 Federal Power Commission.
10 222 00 Annual report of the Federal Power Commission
11 245 00 Annual report - Federal Power Commission.
12 246 03 Annual report of the Federal Power Commission
13 260 00 [Washington] #b Federal Power Commission; [for sale by the Supt. of Docs. U. S. Govt. Print. Off.]
14 300 #b ill. #c 24 cm.
15 362 0 1st- 1920/21-
16 500 Some reports issued as part of the House document series.

#11b1


Screen 2 of 2
17 515 Report year ends June 30.
18 515 For 21st-25th; 1940/41-1944/45, "the Commission reports limited its reports to the minimum statutory requirements."
19 515 Consecutive numbering continued uninterrupted through war years.
20 690 0 Water-power ‡z United States.
21 690 0 Water ‡x Laws and legislation ‡z United States.
22 936 1975
COO VDI AGL SPI JHE GPO ADL

#11b2

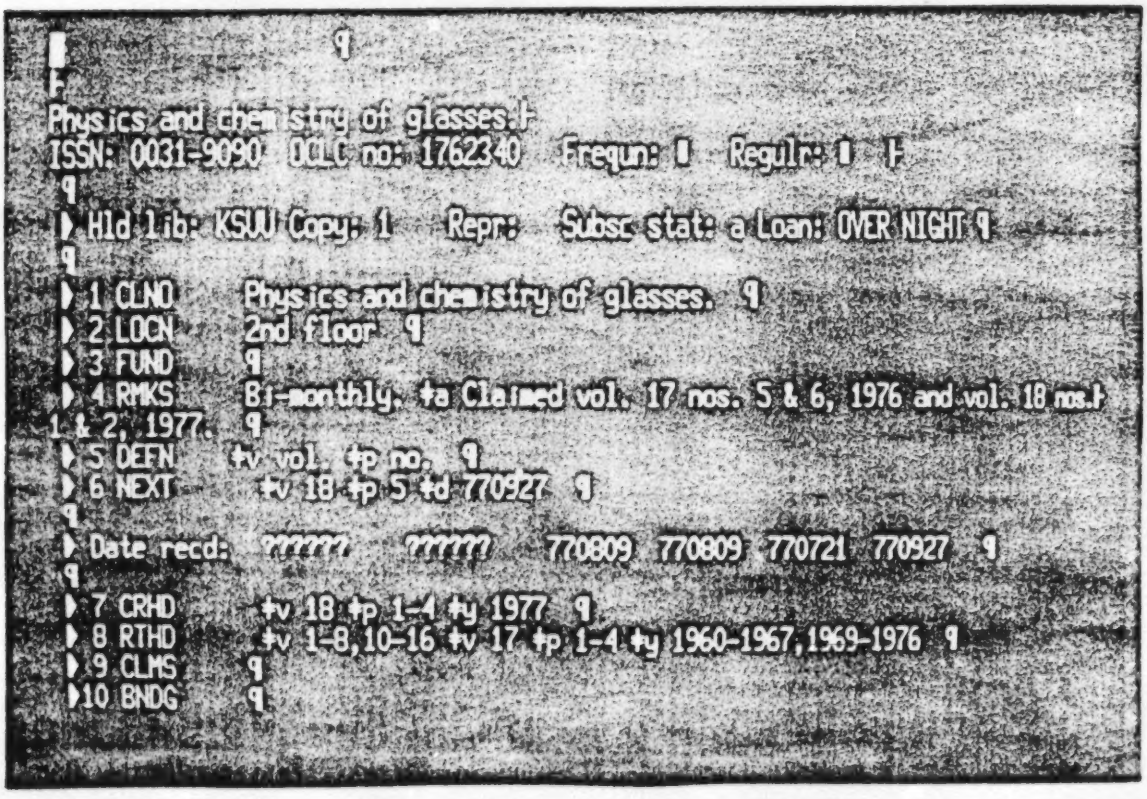

Physics and chemistry of glasses.
ISSN: 0031-9090 OCLC no: 1762340 Frequn: 0 Regulr: 0
Hld Lib: KSUU Copy: 1 Repr: Subsc stat: a Loan: OVER NIGHT
1 CLNO Physics and chemistry of glasses.
2 LOCN 2nd floor
3 FUND
4 RMKS Bi-monthly. ‡a Claimed vol. 17 nos. 5 & 6, 1976 and vol. 18 nos. 1 & 2, 1977.
5 DEFN ‡v vol. ‡p no.
6 NEXT ‡v 18 ‡p 5 ‡d 770927
Date recd: ?????? ?????? 770809 770809 770721 770927
7 CRHD ‡v 18 ‡p 1-4 ‡y 1977
8 RTHD ‡v 1-8,10-16 ‡v 17 ‡p 1-4 ‡y 1960-1967,1969-1976
9 CLMS
10 BNDG

Illustration #12 - Lack of Frequency and Regularity on a Check-in Record

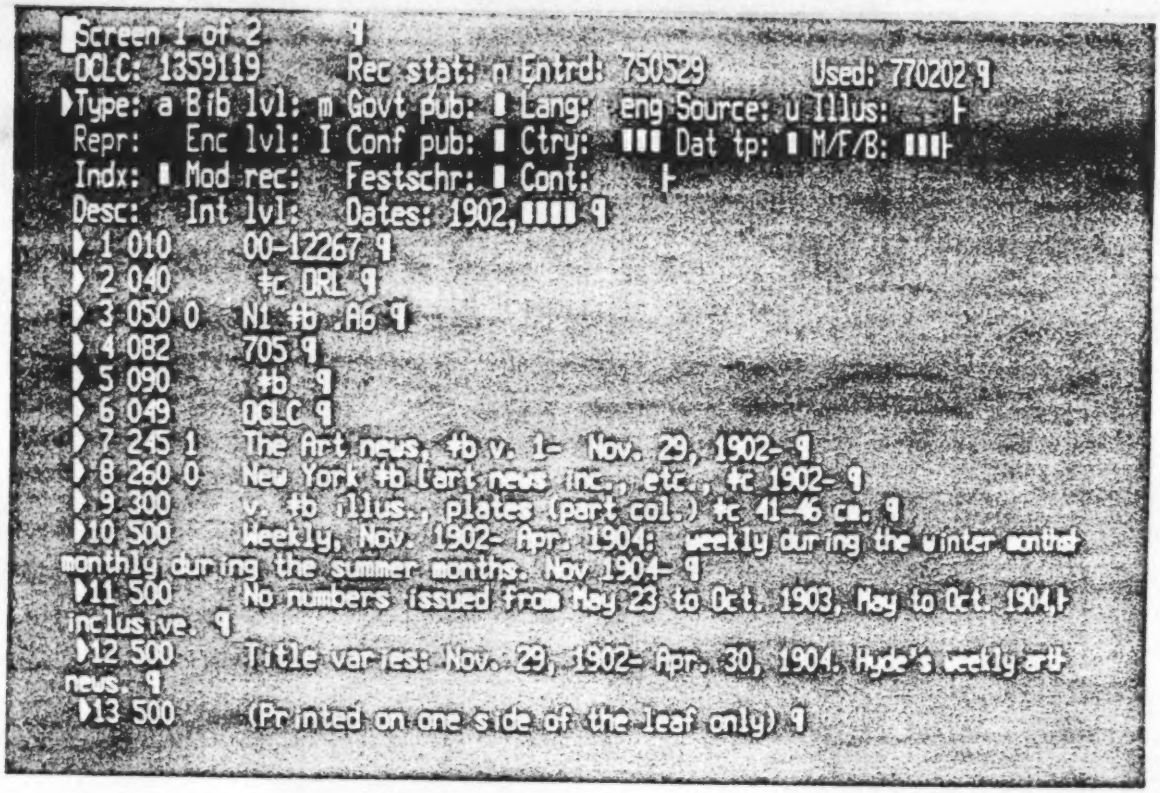
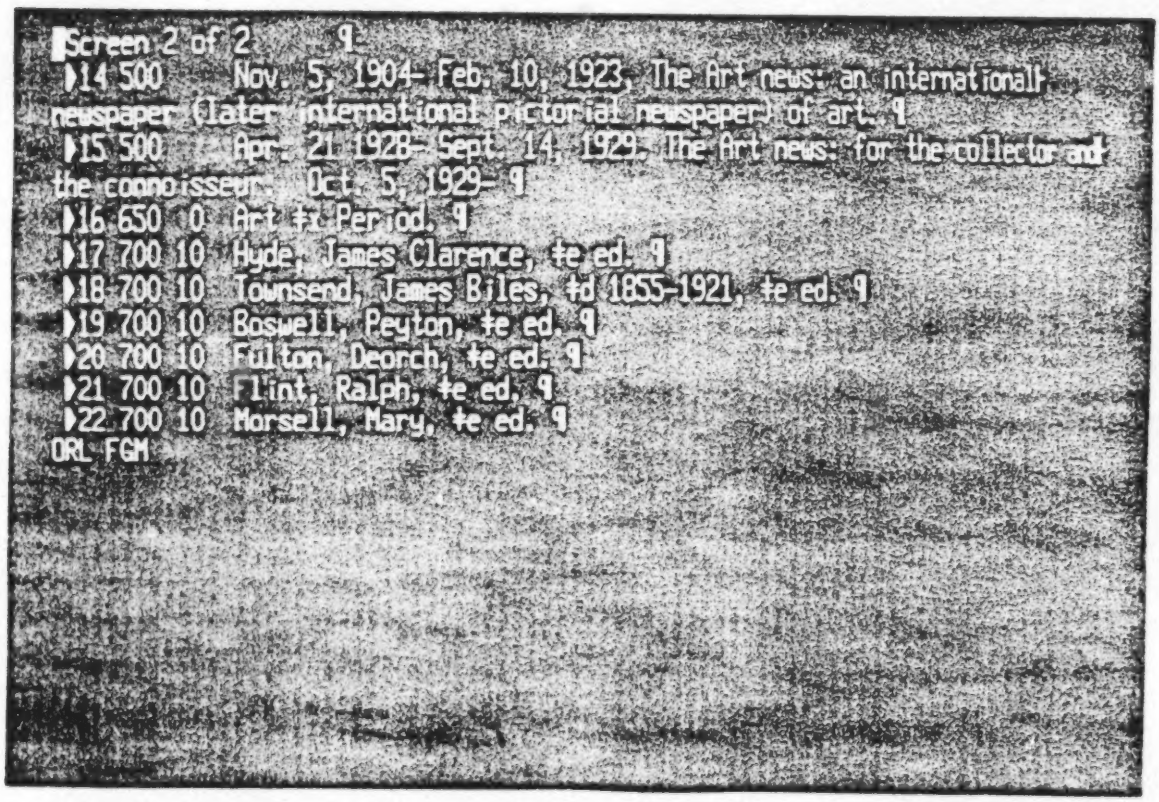
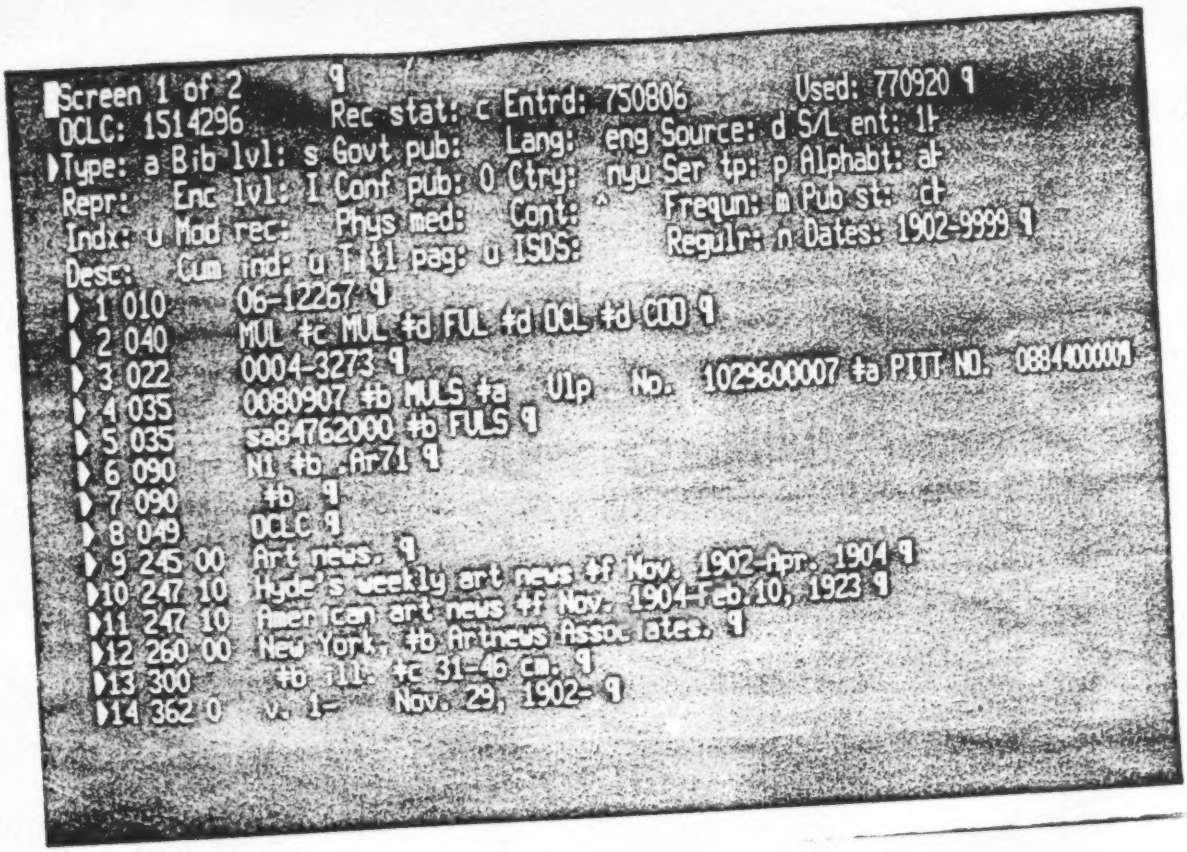

Screen 1 of 2
OCLC: 1359119 Rec stat: n Entrd: 750529 Used: 770202
Type: a Bib lvl: m Govt pub: Lang: eng Source: u Illus:
Repr: Enc lvl: I Conf pub: Ctry: Dat tp: M/F/B:
Indx: Mod rec: Festschr: Cont:
Desc: Int lvl: Dates: 1902,
1 010 00-12267
2 040 ‡c ORL
3 050 0 N1 ‡b .A6
4 082 705
5 090 ‡b
6 049 OCLC
7 245 1 The Art news, ‡b v. 1- Nov. 29, 1902-
8 260 0 New York ‡b Art news inc., etc., ‡c 1902-
9 300 v. ‡b illus., plates (part col.) ‡c 41-46 cm.
10 500 Weekly, Nov. 1902- Apr. 1904; weekly during the winter months, monthly during the summer months, Nov 1904-
11 500 No numbers issued from May 23 to Oct. 1903, May to Oct. 1904, inclusive.
12 500 Title varies: Nov. 29, 1902- Apr. 30, 1904, Hyde's weekly art news.
13 500 (Printed on one side of the leaf only)

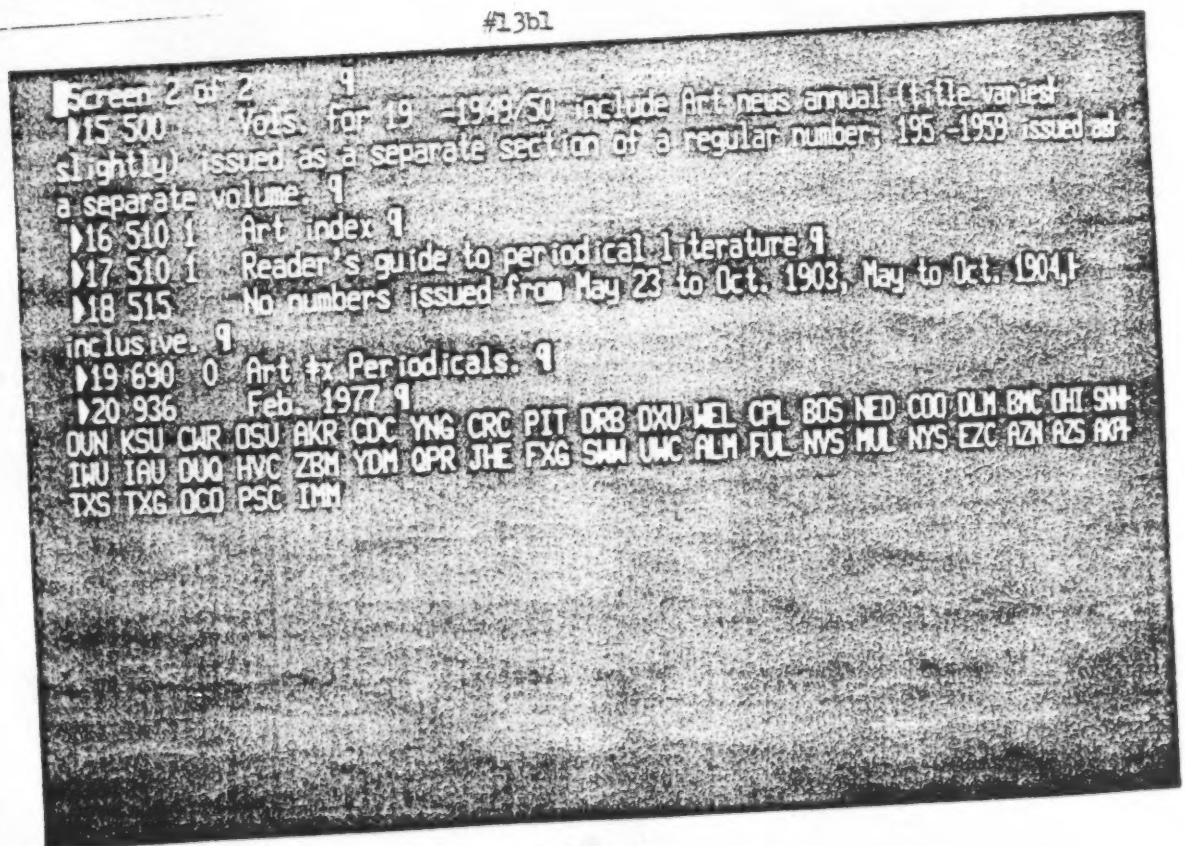
Illustration #13 - Serial Cataloged in Level "m" and level "s" #13a1


Screen 2 of 2
14 500 Nov. 5, 1904- Feb. 10, 1923, The Art news: an international newspaper (later, international pictorial newspaper) of art.
15 500 Apr. 21 1928- Sept. 14, 1929, The Art news: for the collector and the connoisseur. Oct. 5, 1929-
16 650 0 Art ‡x Period.
17 700 10 Hyde, James Clarence, ‡e ed.
18 700 10 Townsend, James Biles, ‡d 1855-1921, ‡e ed.
19 700 10 Boswell, Peyton, ‡e ed.
20 700 10 Fulton, Deorch, ‡e ed.
21 700 10 Flint, Ralph, ‡e ed.
22 700 10 Morsell, Mary, ‡e ed.
ORL FGM

#13a2


Screen 1 of 2
OCLC: 1514296 Rec stat: c Entrd: 750806 Used: 770920
Type: a Bib lvl: s Govt pub: Lang: eng Source: d S/L ent: lt
Repr: Enc lvl: I Conf pub: 0 Ctry: nyu Ser tp: p Alphabt: at
Indx: u Mod rec: Phys med: Cont: Frequn: m Pub st: ct
Desc: Cum ind: u Ill pag: u ISDS: Regulr: n Dates: 1902-9999
1 010 06-12267
2 040 MUL #c MUL #d FUL #d OCL #d COO
3 022 0004-3273
4 035 0080907 #b MULS #a (Ulp No. 1029600007 #a PITT NO. 0884000004
5 035 sa84762000 #b FULS
6 090 N1 #b .Ar71
7 090 #b
8 049 OCLC
9 245 00 Art news.
10 247 10 Hyde's weekly art news #f Nov. 1902-Apr. 1904
11 247 10 American art news #f Nov. 1904-Feb. 10, 1923
12 260 00 New York, #b Artnews Assoc iates,
13 300 #b ill. #c 31-46 cm.
14 362 0 v. 1- Nov. 29, 1902-

#13b1


Screen 2 of 2
15 500 Vols. for 19 -1949/50 include Art news annual (title varies slightly) issued as a separate section of a regular number; 195 -1959 issued as a separate volume.
16 510 1 Art index
17 510 1 Reader's guide to periodical literature
18 515 No numbers issued from May 23 to Oct. 1903, May to Oct. 1904, inclusive.
19 690 0 Art #x Periodicals.
20 936 Feb 1977
OUN KSU CWR OSU AKR CDC YNG CRC PIT DRB DXU WEL CPL BOS NED COO DLM BMC OHI SNT IWU IAU DUO HVC ZBM YDM OPR JHE FXG SNM UWC ALM FUL NYS MUL NYS EZC AZN AZS AKT TXS TXG OCO PSC IHM

#13b2

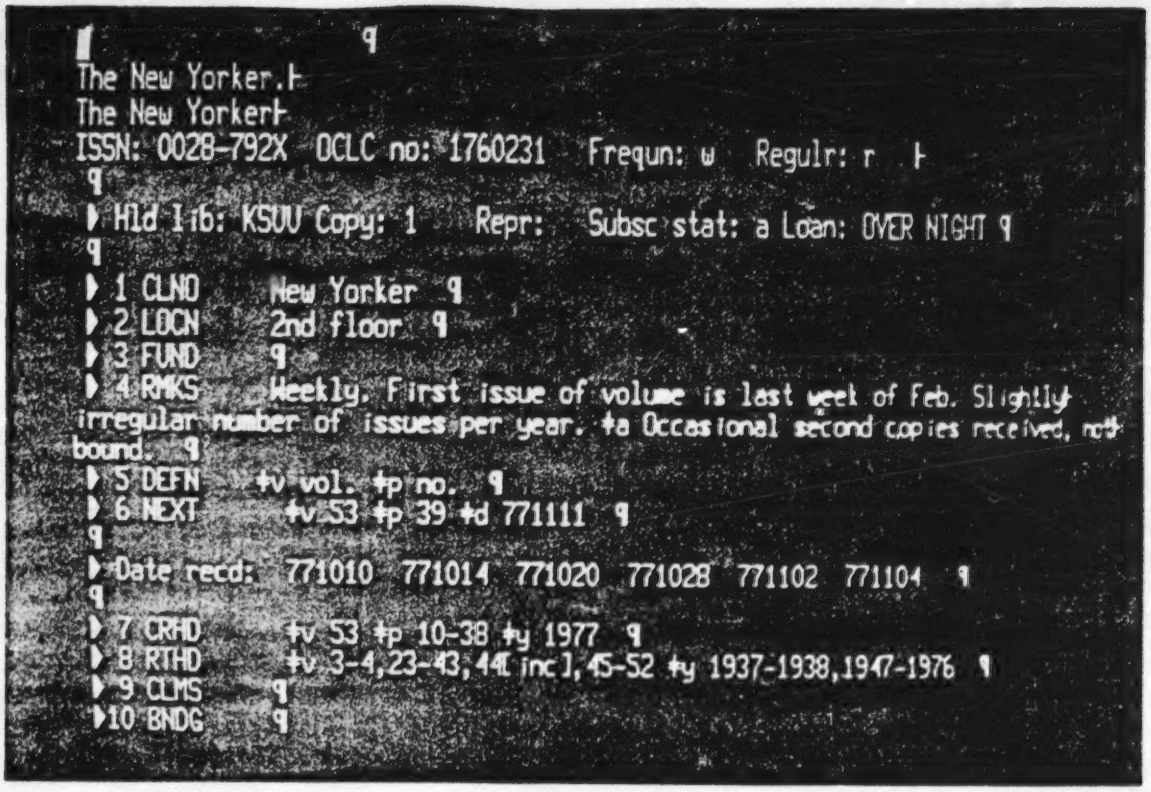

The New Yorker.
The New Yorker
ISSN: 0028-792X OCLC no: 1760231 Frequn: w Regulr: r
Hld Lib: KSUV Copy: 1 Repr: Subsc stat: a Loan: OVER NIGHT
1 CLND New Yorker
2 LOCN 2nd floor
3 FUND
4 RMKS Weekly. First issue of volume is last week of Feb. Slightly irregular number of issues per year. ta Occasional second copies received, not bound.
5 DEFN tv vol. tp no.
6 NEXT tv 53 tp 39 td 771111
Date recd: 771010 771014 771020 771028 771102 771104
7 CRHD tv 53 tp 10-38 ty 1977
8 RTHD tv 3-4,23-43,44[incl,45-52 ty 1937-1938,1947-1976
9 CLMS
10 BNDG

Illustration #14 - No issue date